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CAUSE OF SINN FEIN IS THREATENED BY EXTREMIST ACTION

General Railway Strike, if Carried Out, Would Militate Against Sinn Fein—More Riots Reported From Derry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In a discussion on the Irish situation today with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a high authority stated that, within 24 hours, the critical issue involved in the railway strike would be determined one way or the other.

According to the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, the consequences of a closing down of the railways, as a result of a general strike, if such an eventuality occurs, would hit the Sinn Feiners like a bomb. The strength of Sinn Fein lies in the backing of the Irish farmers, whose stock would rapidly deteriorate through their inability to carry on export or even home trade, and who would be extremely sensitive to the failure of the Sinn Fein leaders to preserve them from what would be considered a great calamity.

Sinn Fein is doing its best to avert the consequences of the rash views of a section of the Irish Labor Party, whose extreme, communistic views on ownership are diametrically opposed to those of the Irish small landowners, but who are prepared to march with Sinn Fein along the same road so long as the finger points to an "Irish Republic."

The attempts of Sinn Fein to prove that it is fit to govern are not unwellcome in circles where the present Home Rule Bill is favored, whether expressed in the organization for settling disputes in Sinn Fein courts or in the holding in check the strike movement, which, pushed to the extreme limit, can only injure Sinn Fein itself and undermine its influence.

Referring specifically to the Sinn Fein courts, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor pointed out how cleverly their work was carried out, in that the courts did not impose their judgment on unwilling litigants, but used its power to induce them to bring their grievances before it and agree to accept the judgment, this arrangement finally resulting in what was equivalent to an agreement between the parties, which was good in law.

Official circles are not seriously perturbed regarding the week-end events in Londonderry, which has always been the scene of conflict. The trouble is considered, at bottom, to be essentially religious, not political. If it were not for the state of Ireland as a whole, the Derry affair would not excite so much attention. Nevertheless, General Campbell has gone to Londonderry. Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons today, with full powers to deal with the matter and to call for whatever troops are necessary. The total casualties during the rioting were nine killed and 15 or 20 wounded.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that, on account of the unyielding attitude of Mr. Lloyd George in his conference with the railwaymen, a crisis is generally expected. Latest reports from Londonderry show that shooting began again before 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning and a state of civil war practically exists in the main thoroughfares of the town, the military having at last to be called out. Shipping is also in progress at Water-side and business in the city is at a standstill and has been completely closed down, workers being unable to reach the factories and dock laborers, being under fire, are unable to handle goods on the quays.

In Dublin, on Tuesday morning, a motor car, containing the Assistant Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Mr. Roberts, three constables and the driver, was fired upon while proceeding from Amiens Street station to Dublin Castle, while a railway deadlock has arisen owing to the refusal of an engine-driver to proceed with a train at Cloughjordan on account of the presence of armed police and soldiers on board and the equally persistent refusal of the latter to move.

Scenes in Derry

At Derry, large bodies of Sinn Feiners assembled in Waterloo Square on Monday and intercepted Unionist shipyard workers, mercilessly beating them. Two prominent citizens, Harry Thompson and J. Magill, were both wounded at this point where the situation became so grave that the military was brought on the scene. One of these soldiers was hit and the military immediately replied with ball cartridge, but the result is unknown. This action had the effect of dispersing the mob from this quarter, although it is reported that large bodies of Sinn Feiners, armed with rifles, are concentrating with a view of making a descent on the Unionist district. On Monday afternoon the situation was fairly quiet.

Masked parties of Unionists, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, took

possession of Carlisle Square, from which they covered egress from and ingress into the city. They also controlled Carlisle Road, from which they kept up a rapid rifle fire into Bridge Street. Nationalists with revolvers occupying strategic points from which they kept up a brisk response.

So serious did the situation become here that troops with an armored car hurried to the scene. Notwithstanding their presence, rioting broke out at other points, the thoroughfares being deserted except by rival factions exchanging shots.

Service Rifles Used

In Butcher Street the Nationalists appeared for the first time armed with service rifles from which they discharged volleys into the Unionist areas. This type of street fighting was continued on an extensive scale so that reliable information is difficult to obtain. Early on Monday morning, Joseph McGlinchey was fatally wounded and Thomas Brown was wounded by snipers, both at Long Tower Street. John Dobbins was beaten by Sinn Feiners, wounded by revolver bullets and then thrown into the River Boyle. Postal officials who went to his rescue were fired on from the foot of Bridge Street, where the Sinn Feiners on Monday had a line of sand bags.

Thousands of factory girls were unable to get to their work and fled panic-stricken along the streets. All shops, banks and business premises of every description are closed and commercial life is at a standstill. Ferries have ceased running and cabmen have withdrawn from the street. All dock laborers have been obliged to stop work, as the quays came within the range of fire.

A message from Strabane states that the Irish volunteers of the North are mobilizing to march in Derry. When the mails arrived from England, masked men entered the mail van and fired on the sorters. Armed police however arrived and drove the attackers off and saved the mails.

It is reported that the scene of the attack in Dublin on Mr. Roberts was Beresford Place. There, men armed with revolvers concealed themselves behind the pillars of the railway bridge. The first volley struck Mr. Roberts and the chauffeur of the car, Police Constable Pats, the former being wounded in the head and the latter in both legs, but not seriously in either case. Pats continued to drive on and fire was returned from the car, at which bombs were thrown. No arrests have been made.

A train leaving Dublin on Monday morning reached Cloughjordan, where it was boarded by about 20 armed police and soldiers, when the driver, fireman, and guard refused to proceed until the armed force withdrew. The latter, however, refused to move and the train therefore remained at the station holding up several other trains in consequence.

MILITARY PROBLEM IN THE NEAR EAST

Redistribution of Allied Forces in View of Superior Numbers of British Troops Facing Turkish Nationalists Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In British military circles reports that Greek military assistance to the Allies in suppressing the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor is to be limited to one division are considered highly probable. In the first place the British forces in the region of Constantinople, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, are about equal in strength to the forces at the disposal of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, namely, much less than 20,000 rifles, while there are also French troops in that area inferior in number to the British contingents.

Unless some drastic readjustment of military and naval forces takes place, the British will be called upon to bear the brunt of any serious movement made against the Nationalists as a result of the deliberations in Boulogne. Moreover, Greece is not considered to be equal to the task of undertaking the enforcement of the Turkish treaty in those regions without the other allies. Great Britain, Greece, Italy, and France, all have a footing in Asia Minor, from which effective operations could be carried on in conformity with any scheme for attacking the Nationalists from three sides simultaneously. If such an encircling plan were carried out, Ismid, Smyrna, Adalia, and Adana would figure prominently as military ports.

No unusual activity is being manifested in military circles here as yet, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed, but the British units have been placed under orders with a view to their use, if necessary, in enforcing the Turkish treaty with the least possible delay.

For some time the Mediterranean fleet has been concentrated in Turkish waters. It is composed of 11 battle-ships, six cruisers, 24 destroyers and one aircraft carrier, and probably six auxiliary cruisers. The army of the Black Sea numbers nearly 11,000 Indian and 8,000 auxiliary troops required for the maintenance of the fighting forces.

THIRD TERM TALK IS DISCOUNTED

Blanket Indorsement of Wilson Stand on Treaty Opposed—Democrats May Dodge Certain Issues—Palmer Candidacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California—Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, who raised the liquor standard and was expected to lead the fight for a wet plank in the Democratic platform at the national convention, will not be present here to encourage and rally the wet forces. A telegram was received at the headquarters of Governor Edwards yesterday to the effect that conditions pertaining to local politics in New Jersey would make it impossible for him to attend the convention.

The decision not to attend in person, but to permit his lieutenants to carry on the fight, was generally regarded here as in effect a confession that the cause championed by the New Jersey Governor is doomed, though it still looms large as one of the principal issues around which a fight will be waged in the committee on resolutions, and probably on the floor of the convention.

Three-cornered Contest

The fight is three-cornered: William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, is on his way to San Francisco to insist on a definite declaration by the Democracy for a strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement code. Supporters of Governor Edwards are bringing a plank calling for the "liberalizing" of the Volstead Act to permit the sale and manufacture of ale and beer, and probably also to give the states some control in the determination of alcoholic content, under the well-known guise of "state rights." Between these two extremes, there is what appears to be the large majority in favor of taking the liquor issue as settled and not calling for a declaration of any kind.

In the circumstances the logic of the situation is that the Democrats should follow the action of the Republicans gathered in convention in Chicago, and content themselves with a plank calling merely for the enforcement of existing laws. As usual, the way out is a "straddle" plank.

The same probably holds true of another issue which is being agitated by a large body of delegates, namely the Irish question. Nothing beyond an expression of "sympathy for all subject peoples" need be expected from the Democratic forces by the friends of Irish freedom, who are gathering for the fray. In both the liquor camp and the Irish camp there is more smoke than fire. As was the case in Chicago, the Democrats are not inclined to raise any unnecessary issues.

Blanket Indorsement Opposed

Administration leaders in charge of the machinery of the convention have not been altogether successful in eliminating elements of disharmony. Opposition to a blanket indorsement of the President's stand on the League of Nations fight is expected from Mr. Bryan, and David L. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, who are brother members of the committee. On this issue, however, which Mr. Wilson is principally interested in, the Administration forces have an overwhelming advantage, and it is taken for granted that they will be victorious. Until all the delegations have appointed their representative on the committee, it is impossible to determine exactly the strength of the various factions.

As the date of the convention opening nears, talk of a third term for President Wilson is heavily discounted. Nothing, it is believed, has happened to indicate such a contingency. The sentiment of such delegates as have arrived and those who have been interviewed en route appears to be decidedly against it.

The supporters of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, are hinting, too loudly, that Mr. Palmer is the candidate of the Administration, and that he is willing to seek victory or go down to defeat on the Administration's record. They are basing their hope for Mr. Palmer's success on the acknowledged fact that the convention, though "unbiased," is nevertheless "along with the President." On the other hand, no definite word has ever reached the public to indicate Mr. Wilson's choice in the matter of the nomination. That such an intimation were forthcoming over the special wire already installed between the White House and Democratic headquarters here, is not improbable.

Strength of Attorney-General

The Attorney-General will go into the convention with probably 100 more votes than any other of the 16 to 20 candidates that are to be placed in nomination. He is still, however, very far from the necessary two-thirds majority. The Democratic chiefs are not likely to overlook the fact that Mr. Palmer will be from the outset a defensive candidate. He shares the success of the Administration, but it is more important that in an "off year" for the Democratic Party, he shares in all the alleged shortcomings. Besides, he has to answer for several specific matters on his own account. The Indianapolis injunction proceedings have not been forgotten by organized labor; the high cost of living

campaign of the Department of Justice was not regarded as altogether a success, particularly the "sugar" end of it; he is not in favor with the liberals, and to the radicals his name is anathema.

James Cox, Governor of Ohio, will come into the convention next in strength to Mr. Palmer. Less on the defensive than is the Attorney-General, Governor Cox is on the defensive on one of the main issues of the day, namely the liquor issue. His record is such that he is open to a frontal attack on this vital question.

Much Talk of a Deadlock

One hears much talk of a deadlock, and, despite his renunciation, one constantly hears the name of William G. McAdoo mentioned in such a contingency. His forces have scattered, but not to such an extent as to make a rally impossible. Some of his alleged friends have not canceled their reservations here. Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, and Thomas L. Chauncey Jr., of New York, are understood to be en route to this city, but in whose interest it is not known.

Few of the avowed candidates are yet on the scene. Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, is on hand. He is not an avowed candidate, but on the theory that "successful politics consist of compromise," it would not be wise to overlook his presence at San Francisco.

Statement by Mr. McAdoo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That his refusal to permit his name to be presented to the Democratic national convention for the presidential nomination had anything to do with the recent political interview granted by President Wilson has been denied by William Gibbs McAdoo in a statement which reads:

"In order to set at rest absurd rumors and speculations which have been published to the effect that my letter of withdrawal had some relation to the President's World interview or carried a concealed purpose, I wish to say, first, that I knew nothing whatever of the President's interview until I saw it in the papers and, second, that the President knew nothing whatever of my letter of withdrawal until he saw it in the public prints."

President's Party Leadership Denied

CHICAGO, Illinois—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1912 to 1916 and manager of President Wilson's 1912 campaign, issued a statement here on Monday night, before leaving for San Francisco, attacking what he characterized as the President's autocratic assumption of authority.

President Wilson, he said, had no more right to call himself leader of the Democratic Party, "a conception theretofore never entertained by any American," than had Chief Justice White, former Speaker Champ Clark or Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall.

Arizona's Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PHOENIX, Arizona—Arizona is sending 12 delegates and 12 alternates to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco instead of half that number. Only half of the delegates will have proper seating, the other half will be in the alternates section and the 12 alternates will go elsewhere on the floor. Six of the 24 are women. One of the delegates is Mrs. Theodora Marsh, a Nogales marchant, a member of the Arizona House of Representatives two years ago and a candidate for the state Senate this year. The women alternates are Miss Alice Birdsall, a Phoenix attorney; Mrs. George Foote, of Safford; Mrs. Betty Hirst, of Douglas; Mrs. A. Hirst, of Bisbee, and Mrs. Helen M. Price, of Florence.

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SUFFRAGISTS FAIL TO OBTAIN PLEDGE

Senator Harding Tells Them He Desires to See Ratification Completed but Cannot Interfere With States' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Suffragists who saw Senator Warren G. Harding in his office yesterday came away frankly disappointed. He asserted that personally he very much desired to see ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution by the necessary 36 states, but he expressed a respect for state rights which would not permit him to overstep the boundaries that separated him from the governors of the states.

As a result the women are threatening to make suffrage the liveliest issue of the campaign. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, introduced in turn Mrs. Albion Lang of Windsor, Vermont; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware—all three representing Republican states which have failed to ratify and in which they asked Senator Harding to use his influence to secure ratification.

Representing women voters were Mrs. John Carey, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Miss Helen Hoy Greeley, of New York; Miss Emma Wold, of Portland, Oregon; and Miss Sue White of Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Mary Ingham, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, of Columbus, Ohio, vice-chairman for her state of the National Republican ways and means committee; and Mrs. Donald Hooker, of Baltimore, represented states which have ratified but where women will not vote unless the amendment is completely ratified.

The Women's Argument

The tenor of the women's argument was that the woman's vote, at present unattached and nonpartisan, would be swayed in the coming elections by the action by either party taken to complete the suffrage struggle.

Throughout the interview Senator Harding showed himself, to quote his phrase, the "listening candidate."

After ending his formal statement with the sentence, "If any state executive should ask my opinion about extraordinary efforts to consummate suffrage, I frankly will commend the thing you desire," he added, "I have a suspicion that the advice which might come with propriety will be sought."

"Do you mean," said Miss Paul, "that you expect to have good news on the suffrage question?"

"Yes,"

"May we come back within a week to get that good news?"

"People charged with responsibility so large as comes with this position can't be precipitate," was Senator Harding's reply.

To an added plea for more definite word, he said:

"I can say nothing more definite, but I know that men who believe as you do are tactfully, discreetly and becomingly engaged in an effort to secure what you urge."

Senator Harding's formal statement was as follows:

"I need not tell you of my interest in the consummation of woman's suffrage. I voted for it in the Senate and a vote records a senator's purpose quite as faithfully as anything he may do.

"Nothing would please me more than to have ratification made effective to give American womanhood full participation in the elections of next November. This desire, sincerely

spoken, does not conflict with my determination that I could not, with propriety, attempt to force any state executive to hasten action in violation of his own sense of duty. There is a point at which full executive authority may approach a trespass on the rights of states, and I should not want to trespass if I bore the commission of authority, and I realize full well that so far, I am only a party nominee. In the latter capacity, I would not wish my party to believe me inclined to trespass or to assume to wield a club. If any state executive should ask my opinion about extraordinary efforts to consummate suffrage, I frankly will commend the thing you desire, but I cannot impose or demand, though I personally hope to see woman's suffrage and woman's full participation established at an early day."

FRESH CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALS

Department of Justice Plans to Apply Rigorously the New Law on Subject—More Propaganda Sheets Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice announced yesterday that it would proceed at once to apply rigorously the amended law providing for the expulsion of undesirable aliens from this country. The department also made public sheets purporting to have been issued by the American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets, which, it is alleged, advocated forcible overthrow of the Government of the United States.

The American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets have appeared in the news before. About a year ago leaflets made their appearance in newspaper offices, though apparently nowhere else, which purported to have been put out by such an organization, or alleged organization. Owing to the manner of their distribution, and the violent language they used, considerable publicity was achieved for the circulars. Persons reasonably familiar with the radical movement at the time considered these sheets of doubtful authenticity and expressed disbelief that such an organization existed.

The American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets apparently has remained dormant since that time until yesterday, when the Department of Justice released a further sheaf of bulletins in type.

Documents Quoted

Paragraphs to which the agents of the Department of Justice called attention read in part as follows:

"By following the examples of the Russians, you can organize into workers' soviets! When on strike, do not starve or go ragged. Seize all food stores! Take over the factories, mines and warehouses! Reorganize the entire society on the principle of all the products of labor to all the producers!"

"To accomplish this, you must not only refuse to participate in elections, but begin immediately, to organize into workers' communitarian soviets and rise in rebellion against the present society. Just as our ancestors fought the British imperialistic powers, so must we, in the twentieth century, fight and overthrow from the great slavery of our exploiting capitalist powers of America. Are you willing to do that which will bring you freedom, or will you keep on trusting to relieve your misery and enslavement by being constantly fooled through elections and continue to stay in your present miserable existence by each new saviour scoundrel?"

"The present state of society is a deadly disease. Such a disease cannot be cured by any 'friends' of the people or reformers, but must be entirely eradicated, root and branch."

The Department of Justice has not announced any arrests in connection with the discovery of these printed sheets.

The Amended Expulsion Act

The amended expulsion act is designed to facilitate deportations of undesirable aliens. The principal difference from the former statute is that "sabotage" is mentioned on many occasions as cause for expulsion. Whether adulteration of food or other products by an alien manufacturer would be considered sabotage has not been stated.

Giving financial aid to any of the measures which the law declares illegal is made cause for deportation, on the ground that the donor is affiliated with an illegal organization. An explanatory paragraph in the amended act reads:

"For the purpose of this section: '1. The giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and

"2. The giving, loaning or promising of money of anything of value to any organization, association, society or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching, or affiliation."

TURKISH TREATY IS MAIN QUESTION AT BOULOGNE MEETING

Military Action Thought Necessary to Enforce Terms—Possible Revision of Anglo-French Finance Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Boulogne is decorated; flags are flying; bands are playing; sirens of ships are blowing and crowds are in the streets.

—Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand were acclaimed by the population, as was Marshal Foch. It is at Villa Belle that the meetings are being held. It is intended to finish tomorrow, but with the surcharged program this appears difficult.

As usual, there are rumors of discord between Paris and London, but Mr. Millerand declares that the only black point on the horizon is Turkey. The Turkish situation is thus stated by an eminent military personality: "Either the treaty must be maintained or revised; and if it is maintained, a new war is inevitable. To conclude such a war quickly will require 1,000,000 men, and transport would be a serious difficulty."

The French policy is one of conciliation; but the British view is that a firm attitude is essential. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, appears to have obtained the approbation of the two governments to employ large forces, put at 50,000 men, against the Turks, while the British are prepared to send warships. The question is asked, if the optimism of Mr. Venizelos, which contrasts with the pessimism of the French, and even the British military advisers, proves correct, will Greece be recompensed by the occupation of Constantinople?

Some time ago the Conference of Ambassadors decided that Germany should only be allowed to retain 100,000 men in the army, but recommended that additional police forces should be authorized. In well-informed circles it is feared that such police would constitute a sort of camouflaged soldiery. However that may be, the ambassadors at Paris now confirm this decision, which is sent as a recommendation to the Supreme Council.

Marshal Foch, in a note, insists upon the destruction of German war matériel, and if the Supreme Council approves the terms of this note, it will be sent to Berlin.

After all there is great doubt whether the idea of the concurrent payments by France of the debt to England and by Germany of the debt to France will operate. Such a system, Mr. Lloyd George now argues, could only be practicable if America, on her side, made similar concessions to France and England, subordinating payment of debts to the securing of indemnities from Germany. Apparently the whole matter will be referred to the forthcoming Brussels conference.

It is understood that, hitherto, America has not intimated her willingness to enter into such a scheme, and England feels that the whole burden of the Anglo-French debt to the United States would thus weigh upon her shoulders. This decision of the British financial representatives has rather grave consequences, for it will be remembered that France abandoned her claims to priority of reparations in favor of this British proposal. Trouble may be created by the surrender of this proposition. It is now clear that Germany will be required to pay by annual installments, which may be increased as her economic position improves. At least this elastic system finds most favor in spite of the obvious consequences that the debt is not thereby clearly stated. Definite limitation of liabilities had the advantage of tracing the economic map of Europe in vivid colors. Political considerations, however, unfortunately persuaded the statesmen that absolute precision leaves them open to criticism of those opponents who would urge that their country's interests had been sacrificed and their right to integral reparations surrendered.

The minimum at which the annual payments are fixed is 3,000,000,000 marks at gold value, besides the interest; and the period over which they will be paid is fixed at 35 years. Germany will be authorized to launch international loans to enable her to pay the debt, and will be authorized to retain a percentage for her own immediate needs.

Official Communiqué
BOULOGNE, France (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—Turkey will not be given an extension of time to consider the peace treaty, according to a communiqué given out by the delegates after their return from the conference at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The communiqué says:

"The Turkish question has been considered and it has been decided to maintain the date of June 26 for Turkey to submit her reply to the peace conditions."

"The conference also approved the military measures agreed upon by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson to meet the situation in the region of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

"A decision was then reached to call

Greek, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Tzcheo-Slovakian and Jugoslav delegates to the Spa conference to discuss with the Allies the question affecting them which will be considered there.

"Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson obtained approval of the text of the allied notification to the German Government regarding disarmament, the destruction of war material and the reduction of the least delay of troops as prescribed by the Treaty of Versailles, the clauses concerning which have not been executed, or which have been incompletely fulfilled thus far."

SOVIETS REPORT FURTHER SUCCESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Russian wireless message states that west and southwest of Dina the Bolsheviks have occupied a number of villages, taking prisoners and four machine guns. West of Retchitsa, Bolshevik troops, during their pursuit of the enemy, reached Babich station. The enemy is hurriedly retreating.

On the Crimean sector, the Bolsheviks have sunk an enemy steamer on the River Dnieper. The commander-in-chief of the British ships in the Black Sea has received orders not to support General Wrangel, either in his offensive or defensive operations. As a result of the Red advance in the Moldetchna region, Moscow states that the Poles are preparing to evacuate Vilna and that the town population is now showing a hostile attitude toward the Poles.

Moscow also alleges that a strike has broken out in Tzcheo-Slovakia to compel the government to conclude immediate peace with Soviet Russia. It is reported that in Kharkoff it has been decided to mobilize women and young people for labor in the sugar plantations.

Dr. Nansen's Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, arrived here on Monday from London to confer with the International Red Cross Committee on the subject of repatriation of the prisoners of war still in Siberia.

BOYCOTT AGAINST HUNGARY IN PROGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—It is learned from German sources that the boycott against Hungary has been in force since the night of June 20. Telephone lines at the frontiers have been rendered useless. For transmission of state telegrams, diplomatic correspondence and telegrams in transit, only one line is at the disposal of the government.

The Hungarian Government has adopted the standpoint that it may make use of its right to take reprisals against all states which carry out the blockade.

The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" states: "For the first time, international trade unions are intervening in the course of European politics. They are making the first attempt to use trade union weapons in the service of international political action."

The Hungarian ambassador in Vienna declares that an early breakdown of this boycott is in the interest of the whole of Europe, as otherwise Europe will possess in Amsterdam a world government which might in this way force its own policy on Admiral Horthy today, but perhaps on Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Millerand tomorrow.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHED IN CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PEKING, China (Tuesday)—A permanent aerial mail service in connection with the Chinese post office has been inaugurated. The aeroplane adopted for the purpose is of the Handley Page type and recently, on its first journey, carried 15 passengers and mails from Peking to Tientsin. Among the former were the British Ambassador at Peking, accompanied by General Ching and Mr. Wei, who is looked upon as the keenest Chinese aviator. For the first time in the history of the Chinese post office, letters posted at 5 p. m. in Tientsin were carried on the return journey and delivered in Peking at 8 o'clock the same evening.

PROHIBITION VOTED IN "GARDEN CITY"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LEITCHWORTH, England (Tuesday)—While the licensed trade has left no stone unturned, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to obtain a vote in its favor at Leitchworth on Saturday, it has been decided by a majority of 65 in over 2000 votes that the "garden city" should have no liquor traffic within its boundaries. The result has been watched from all parts as the issue was practically prohibition.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—A special correspondent of the "Piccolo" at Valona states that the Arditi and Alpine troops, with tanks, attacked the Albanian insurgents near Dracovitsa, defeating them and subsequently returning to their bases. The Albanian losses amounted to about 100 killed and wounded. Enemy forces' losses were estimated at 4000.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS BEFORE CABINET

No Definite Action Taken, but It Is Announced That an Award by Railroad Labor Board Is Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the Cabinet who have remained in Washington met the President yesterday for a discussion of the railroad situation. As a result of an opinion expressed by John Barton Payne, that the Railroad Labor Board would announce its decision shortly and that consequently no necessity existed for action by the President, the Cabinet took no definite steps in the matter.

The absence of many members of the Cabinet, five of whom are attending the convention of the Democratic Party in San Francisco, California, left Mr. Payne, Secretary of the Interior; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; and Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, the principal conferees. Norman H. Davis, recently named Undersecretary of State, represented the State Department.

Mr. Payne, who is closing the affairs of the Railroad Administration and who has been closely in touch with railroad problems, said that although the railroad employees, by their sporadic strikes, which union officials have characterized as protests against their failure to receive any increases in pay since July of last year, and in particular the delay of the Railroad Labor Board, had caused some inconvenience to railroad operation, he expected an award to be made with sufficient promptness to avert any serious trouble.

No information of such an award had been received in Washington last evening by representatives of the railroad employees, though a report came from Louisville, Kentucky, to the effect that 1500 men there had received a wage increase retroactive to May 1. Officials of the railroad men said that it had been agreed upon at the start that any award would be thus retroactive, but that it was their understanding that any award would apply throughout the entire country and not to individual companies. They expressed doubt that such an award had actually been made and felt that the report was incorrect.

Increase Reported

Railroad Wage Board Said to Have Decided on Award to Clerks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The railroad wage board appointed by President Wilson under the provision of the Esch-Cummins Act has granted an increase in wages, retroactive to May 1, 1920, to some 500,000 railroad clerks, station employees and freight handlers, according to an announcement made yesterday by Chester F. Spier, general representative of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, who said that he had received official information that the board had made its decision and decided to make an increase, the extent of which was not stated. The clerks asked for 20 cents an hour increase, retroactive to May 1, 1920, time and a half for overtime, and 15 days vacation annually with pay.

The reported decision of the board is taken as a step to stop the spread of the "second outlaw" strike.

The yardmen's strike has been blocked in Louisville both times successfully, although as late as Monday officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had reports that a walkout would take place. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the Louisville district said that representatives of the yardmen had been in Louisville a second time in the last week, but through prompt work their efforts to persuade the local men to strike were unsuccessful.

Men May Resume Work

Peak of Strike Believed to Have Been Reached in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The perk of the railroad strike in this city was believed to have been reached yesterday and it was reported that 800 strikers would return to work immediately.

The move to have the men return to work was made by James R. Casey, chairman of Lodge 75 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, at a meeting yesterday. He told the strikers they would not lose their seniority or jeopardize their positions in any way if they returned to work by midnight.

Following the meeting Mr. Casey declared that half of his men were out and that 800 had voted to return to work.

Large numbers of loaded coal cars have been accumulating in the anthracite region and coal dealers say that coal held up no where because of lack of shipping facilities cannot be replaced, as the market is millions of tons behind.

Merchants in Pennsylvania cities affected by the freight embargo are pressing motor trucks into service. Lancaster, a great produce center, has opened a line to Philadelphia and New York. Only foodstuffs are being thus transported.

MILK PRICE TO BE ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—An increase in July milk prices is to be announced by the Borden's Farm

Products and Sheffield Farms companies this week. Patrick D. Fox, president of the Borden company, says that during May they paid the dairymen \$2.55 for 100 pounds, which was raised to \$2.83 in June. No increase was made in sales price because June is the month of greatest production, but the business brought no profit, he says. The July price, \$2.95, is almost a cent a quart more than that for May and demands an increase to the consumer.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF LEAGUE IS GIVEN

Canadian Financial Adviser to League of Nations Expresses Confidence in Its Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Herbert Ames, M. P. for one of the Montreal divisions, and for the past month financial director of the League of Nations secretariat, returned to Ottawa on Monday and delivered to the House of Commons yesterday evening a comprehensive speech on the League, its aims, objects and accomplishments to date.

Sir Herbert declared that he undertook the task with some foreboding, but had returned in a different frame of mind. "The League of Nations," he said, "is no longer a dream; it is a reality; it has being; it has form, organs and functions. Many dangers have been overcome; many difficulties avoided. There are still difficulties and dangers in the way; but I am today convinced that ultimate success is reasonably sure."

Sir Herbert declared that "Discussions over international relationships should be free from partisanship." "I trust," he said, "that the spectacle of political division on international questions exhibited by a nation not far distant from us may be a sufficient object lesson to induce Canadians to resolve that, in the far as their international relationships are concerned, politics shall not be permitted to enter that domain."

Only 5 out of the 45 possible original members of the League had definitely abstained from entering it. These were the United States, Haiti, Honduras, Cuba and Nicaragua. "It would not be too much to assume," he said, "that the absence of the United States was responsible for similar action by the four smaller powers."

The League already contained 37 states. In addition, a number of new nations had applied for admission and it seemed probable that at the next assembly even some of the former enemy state would be taken in. The powers already in had a population of \$50,000,000.

WHEAT CONTROL PLANS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The government's proposal to perpetuate by legislation the functions of the Canada Wheat Board, and to continue control of wheat marketing, received conditional approval of a general government caucus held yesterday. The government was requested to give an undertaking to its followers that the legislation should not be made use of in the event of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States abandoning national buying.

In the event of such abandonment, it was the opinion of the members that the law of supply and demand throughout the world should rule and that marketing should be free and unrestricted. Otherwise it was felt that the continuation of control was wise, and to be desired.

One consideration was the suggestion that the banks are not at present ready to finance the coming crop without federal guarantee. It was pointed out that the United States, under the Lever Law, can recreate the machinery for national buying at a moment's notice, if she so desires. The impression was that Canada should have similar permissive legislation on her statute books. The caucus further approved of the government's proposal to assist in financing shipbuilding contracts by backing the notes of purchasers to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost.

UNITED STATES HAS BIG TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since the beginning of the world war in 1914 the United States has developed a trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000,000 against the world. This exceeds by several billions of dollars the total balance in favor of the United States from 1875 to 1914.

Department of Commerce figures yesterday showed that the trade balance in favor of the United States in the fiscal year ending in 1914, one month before the war began, was only \$470,000,000. In the first year of the war it was \$1,094,419,600 and in the next year, ending June 30, 1916, it was \$2,135,599,575. In the succeeding year the total was \$5,539,695,209.

HOTEL RULED TO BE ENTITLED TO TIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hotels are entitled to the tips given to their employees, according to a ruling of the Supreme Court given by Judge Joseph B. David here. Suit was brought by a hat checker against the Hotel La Salle asking for \$5000 as recompense for tips received and turned over to the hotel management. The court ruled that, as the employee was given a stipulated salary by the hotel, the hotel management had the right to dispose of money paid him.

JAPANESE GROWTH IN CALIFORNIA

Governor Points to "Alarming" Conditions, in a Letter to the Secretary of State, and Asks for National Negotiations

SACRAMENTO, California—Gov. William D. Stephens, in a letter to Bainbridge Colby, United States Secretary of State, declared that the influx of Japanese into California has brought about "alarming" conditions and it has become necessary to protect the sovereignty of the State against this "growing menace" through diplomatic negotiation or a strict exclusion act.

Governor Stephens expressed the hope in the letter that the initiative measure now being projected in the State to deny Asiatics the right to all land purchases or leaseholds would be adopted by the electorate by an overwhelming majority. While California harbors no animosity against the Japanese people, he said, the State does not wish them to settle within her borders and to develop a Japanese population in her midst. He asks that immediate negotiations be entered into with the Empire of Japan to make impossible any further "evasions" of existing immigration agreements and to make such agreements as rigorous as possible.

Growth of Japanese Population

"Twenty years ago our Japanese population was nominal," the letter said. "Ten years ago the census reports of the United States Government showed a Japanese population in California of 41,356. A computation and survey recently made by the Board of Control of the State of California indicates that this Japanese population has been more than doubled—amounting to \$7,279."

Governor Stephens said he feared that the initiative measure, if passed, might fall short of its purpose through the Japanese retaining possession of agricultural lands through personal employment contracts, and that, therefore, government action was necessary. Although respecting Japanese culture and advancement and the right of Japan to true development, Governor Stephens held that "the people of California are determined to repress a developing Japanese community in our midst. They are determined to exhaust every power in their keeping to maintain this State for its own people."

Anti-Alien Land Laws

After stating that "the blood fusion of the Occident and the Orient had where ever successfully taken place," Governor Stephens said that "California views with alarm the rapid growth of these people within the last decade in population as well as in land control and foresees in the not distant future the gravest menace of serious conflict if this development is not immediately and effectively checked."

The spirit of existing anti-alien land laws and immigration agreements has been evaded through the employment of legal and other subterfuges to such an extent that the purposes of the measure have been frustrated, Governor Stephens charged.

"The Japanese are not of a servile or docile stock," the letter continued. "Proud of their traditions and history, they brook no suggestion of any dominant or superior race. And it is just because they possess these attributes and feel more keenly the social and race barriers which our people raise against them that they are driven to race isolation and, I fear, ultimately to such a point that race resentment which portends danger to the peace of our State in the future."

ICE-BREAKER CREW'S RESCUE IS REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—Captain Otto Sverdrup, leader of the expedition which was sent by the

British Admiralty to rescue the crew of the ice-breaker Solovet, which was drifting in the Kara Sea with 80 persons on board, has, according to the "Aftenposten" of Christiania, sent a wireless message stating that he encountered the Solovet on Saturday and rescued all on board.

The Sloop Sviatogor left Vardo on June 9 and is a powerful ice-breaker, loaned to Norway for the purpose of relieving the Solovet.

SUGAR RATIONING PLAN DISAPPROVED

Department of Justice Vetoes Program Proposed by New York Agent—No Need Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The sugar rationing plan, announced in New York recently by a representative of the Department of Justice, has been disapproved, according to Howard Figg, assistant to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. Mr. Figg, who is in charge of research in living costs, said that it was not felt that the sugar shortage was sufficiently serious to justify rationing. Moreover, any such plan would be purely voluntary in its execution under existing legislation and present conditions, and would therefore be difficult to make effective.

Argentine Sugar Price

Shipment Should Sell at Less Than 15 Cents, Says Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The shipment of 14,000 tons of sugar, now on its way from Argentina to the United States, should retail at less than 15 cents a pound, says Dr. Julius Klein, commercial attaché of the United States in Buenos Aires, now visiting Boston. Dr. Klein declared that the price it could sell for at a reasonable profit indicated the possibilities of sugar production for the United States market in the lower part of South America.

The sugar industry in Argentina is still primitive as to methods, machinery and quantity. Dr. Klein reports, but the world demand for sugar and the installation of American machinery and railroad equipment probably will bring extensive developments. There are at present 35 sugar plantations in Argentina, managed almost entirely by native business men. Sugar is retailing there at about 10 cents a pound.

This year Argentina had a surplus of 100,000 tons of sugar, which was held by strict embargo regulations. After some three months of negotiation the embargo was lifted and the United States Embassy directed a portion to this country.

Peru and Brazil are also developing fast in regard to their sugar industries, Dr. Klein says.

Terminal Markets Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—On investigation of New York's food trade, Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of public markets, believes that the city's supplies are held back by speculators who seek only to raise prices and who are directly in league with railroads. Merchants and bankers of unquestionable standing he says are sharing in the profits of the dealers. The city pays hundreds of millions of dollars annually to maintain this system, he said, and large terminal markets alone offer possibility of solving the difficulty. Mr. O'Malley has completed plans for three such markets in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, to cost about \$100,000,000. He has asked the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$50,000,000 to cover the initial costs.

PRESIDENT NAMES SOLICITORS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fred A. Nielsen, of Nebraska, was appointed yesterday by President Wilson to be solicitor of the Department of State, and Roland B. Mahony of New York as solicitor of the Department of Labor.

NEW CABINET IN GERMANY FORMED

"Benevolent Neutrality" of Opposition Enables Mr. Fehrenbach to Form a Coalition Pending the Spa Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The first Reichstag of the German republic meets on Thursday. In the meantime, the new Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, has formed a government. He accepted nomination to that office by President Ebert after bringing to a successful conclusion negotiations of a prolonged troublesome character, arising from the peculiar result of the general elections. Even up to the last moment the possibility of establishing any sort of government was doubtful, as the new coalition of Center Democrats and the People's Party had great difficulty in finding a common platform.

The main obstacle was the Democrats' suspicion of the monarchistic tendencies of the People's Party, which name is of course only the post-revolution term for the old National People's Party. After much argument and word-chopping between the three parties a new coalition eventually came together on the following formula:

The first care of the government is the reconstruction of Germany and the government will strive to complete this on the foundation of the existing republican form of the state.

This obvious compromise illustrates the provisional character of the new government, for it means for the National Liberals only a temporary subordination of their monarchial ideas to the needs of the moment.

What it really comes to is the creation of some sort of government to carry on over the Spa conference. The new coalition is in a minority against the other Reichstag parties, the chief of which, however, have promised benevolent neutrality in order to enable Germany to meet the entente statesmen at Spa.

Mr. Fehrenbach, the new Chancellor, is a lawyer by profession, being for many years one of the leading personalities of the Roman Catholic center.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The composition of Mr. Fehrenbach's Cabinet has been announced as follows:

Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Walter Simons.
Minister of Economics, Dr. Charles Melchior.
Minister of Transportation, Adam Stegerwald.
Minister of Finance, John Becker.
Minister of Justice, Charles Heintze.
Minister of the Interior, Mr. Koch.
Minister of Defense, Mr. Gessler.
Minister of Food, Andrew Hermes.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, John Giesberts.
Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Wirth.

PRINCE AT CANBERRA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CANBERRA, New South Wales (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the Capitol at the new federal capital city of Canberra on Monday. The site chosen for the new city is in the midst of charming scenery, being an amphitheater among the tree-clad hills. In the course of his speech, the Prince said that, although Canberra at present consisted mainly of foundation stones, resulting from the delay caused by war, he knew Australia would build a city worthy

of the great Commonwealth. At the military college he congratulated the cadets on the precision of their movements and paid great tribute to the fine record of their first commander, General Bridges.

APOLOGY MADE BY DR. BUTLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Admitting that his assertions made in criticism of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's backers in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination were both "unbecoming and unwarranted," Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, telegraphed an apology yesterday to Col. William Cooper Procter, Major-General Wood's campaign manager.

Text of Telegram

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Col. W. C. Procter made public yesterday a telegram of apology he had received from Nicholas Murray Butler, regarding Dr. Butler's comment on the character of the men behind Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's candidacy. Colonel Procter had demanded an apology if Dr. Butler had been accurately quoted as charging that stock market gamblers and profiteers principally backed the Wood campaign. Dr. Butler's telegram said:

"In answering your telegram June 21, I am convinced that my words spoken under the strain, turmoil and fatigue of the Chicago convention and in sharp revolt against the power of money in politics were both unbecoming and unwarranted and that I should and do apologize to each and every one who felt hurt by what I said."

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We thought that a deduction of 20 per cent. would help thousands of people to save money on immediate needs, and to awaken the country to the necessity of lowering the cost of all commodities.

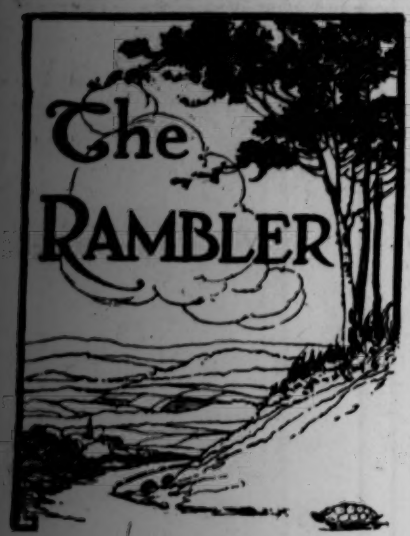
In plainer words, we were willing to start the action—to set people thinking and talking and working to one end.

And that is precisely what we have done. The ball is rolling.

Meanwhile, everything in our two stores is available at 20 per cent. off, except a few articles that are still restricted by manufacturers, and our catalog stocks.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



Wurzel at the Zoo

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You have learnt to expect a certain eccentricity of enjoyment from my friend Wurzel, and you may well believe that to spend an afternoon at one of London's "places of amusement" in his company is to be sure of a taste of that unorthodox outlook which is forever concealed round the corner of common orthodoxy. I have lately been with him to the Zoological Gardens. As usual on a Saturday afternoon, the bus which skirts Regent's Park was overflowing, so that we walked from the St. John's Wood station to the main entrance. As we walked, Wurzel continued to me that he had a peculiar method of enjoying the Zoo, and that with my permission he would not deviate on this afternoon from a custom which had become second nature to him.

"You must know," he said, "that I am possessed of a number of nephews and nieces, and in the course of the past few years it has been my duty to take them on many occasions to see these animals. And I have been frequently struck by the greater intensity of their interest as compared with mine, due to the fervent imagination with which they saw the various occupants of the cages. For some time I tried to rival them in this respect, but alas! a tiger remained for me but an overgrown cat, and I could only detest the howling of the wolves."

"Not that I disliked the Zoo—those pompous old gentlemen, the penguins, and those lively pieces of India rubber, the sea lions, were immense favorites with me—but I could not rise to the heights attained by my companions."

"At last I hit upon a solution: I resolved that, for the future, I would see the animals through other eyes than my own; if I was apt to be prosaic, I would seek aid from that charming Elizabethan writer, Bartholomew, who could not possibly be called prosaic in his outlook on natural history."

We arrived at the turnstile, and without pausing even to greet the shoeblack, made our way straight across to the lion house, where Wurzel illustrated his method. "This," said Wurzel, "is a lion. Bartholomew tells me that some lions be short with crisp hair, and these lions fight not, and some lions have simple hair of mane and these lions have sharp and fierce hearts. Also in peril the lion is most gentle and noble, for when he is pursued with hounds he lurcheth not nor hideth himself, but sitteth in fields where he may be seen; but he dreads himself sometime, only for he would not be dead; and he maketh a circle all about other beasts with his tail, and all the beasts stand astounded and afraid, as it were abiding the heat and commandment of their king."

"I find also," continued Wurzel, "on consulting the veracious Lupton's book, a thousand notable things of sundry sorts, that the circles of cart wheels, empty carts, and the comb on a cock's head do marvelously fear a lion. If you turn now to that cage over there, you will see a tiger; the tiger, you must know, is the most swift beast in flight, as it were an arrow, and is a beast distinguished with divers specks, and the whelp is glisty and sinewy. When I took my young-niece here last, she pointed at the tiger and said, 'What's that?' 'That, my dear,' I replied, 'is a tiger.' 'Why?' she rejoined, but I was not at a loss for an answer: 'Because it is glisty and sinewy, and because it gars, and gimbles in the wabe; in fact, it is a kind of althy love, as Alice knew perfectly well.' This explanation, I was relieved to find, was considered quite satisfactory."

"But I was less fortunate," he went on, turning to gaze sadly at the giraffe. "In explaining this impossible animal here, I tried to draw my little niece from the range of its intense regard, but although I took her hastily through the crowd, the length of its neck made it impossible to hide from its eyes. My niece, having been properly brought up, believes that all creatures go home at night, and inquired trustfully, 'What does he do with his neck when he goes to his house to bed?' As I had no answer ready, she answered herself. 'I think,' she said, 'his mother gives him a bit of the cake that Alice ate to make his neck grow in the day time, and then when he comes home at night, she gives him a little piece to eat to make it grow shorter, and then he goes to bed.' And having settled the matter, she had no further interest in our telescopic friend, and passed on to the next cage."

"Let us now look at these birds; that, as you know, is a pelican. In late years it seems that the pelican has changed its diet, for on consultation with the keeper, he denied that it lived on the milk of the crocodile, as my old author tells me is the case."

So we wandered on from cage to cage until we were moved to sit down and eat buns and watch the children pass on the elephants. This is a pleasant sight at all times, but Wur-

zle was able to throw a new light on what these animals think and do. I had long wondered whether the elephant liked the children as much as the children liked the elephant, but I never knew before that of all beasts they do chiefly hate the mouse. "Bartholomew tells us," said Wurzel, "that they keep love and discipline of the stars, and in waxing of the moon go to rivers, and they salute and welcome the rising of the sun with certain movements; and they drink water at all times, whereof they will not taste except it be muddy and not clear, for they avoid clear water, loathing to see their own shadow therein."

There can be no doubt that Wurzel's way of looking at animals adds to the lively interest that can always be got by a visit to the Zoo.

MR. PILGARLIC

"Enough to make a dog laugh."

It is a homely saying, very seldom heard now except in rural districts in New England where they still mold their similes on the common stuff of everyday life. But like all country sayings, the grain of truth must be there. Evidently on very extraordinary occasions, a dog laughs. His gentle sense of amusement may be stirred on ordinary occasions, and may show itself in a knowing glance and a deprecatory wave of the tail. But when he laughs—Then indeed something really, humorous must have come into his canine world. It is all very well to exhibit well-bred amusement when one's master surreptitiously takes his cap from the hall closet and his cross-country walking stick from the corner, trying the while to avoid his collie's eyes. Pretending that he was only making sure they were still there, and that a stroll across the downs, up the hills, and to the sea was the thought farthest from his mind. But the collie, alert and watchful in the corner, knows better. He knows what fine adventures there are going to be on such a walk. He knows that the adventure of little leaves scurrying in the wind; of an impertinent squirrel chattering shrilly from a tree up whose trunk he has dashed just in time; of the big thundering waves that chase a puppy dog up the beach, and down out his wild barks—he knows that all these adventures will shortly be his, and he smiles with his eyes and his tail, when he sees his master slipping so stupidly out the back door. Because he knows a trick worth two of that. It was not for nothing he learned the combination of the screen door. It was with a definite purpose that he made friends with the cook in the kitchen, who can now be trusted to open even the back door for the price of one caress from a soft pink tongue. But laughter—well, that is something else again, and is reserved for rare occasions. There is the case of Mr. Peter Pilgarlic, Alredale and gentleman, who laughs at the comics in the newspapers.

Every one, who owns an Alredale, knows that the sadness of their long faces, waving chin whiskers, and drooping ears is the most deceptive thing in the world. The Alredale is your humorist among dogs, just as the collie is your aristocrat. Every one who owns an Alredale knows that upon rare occasions he can pull his long upper lip away from his white teeth, throw back his head, and indulge in a hearty laugh. But Mr. Pilgarlic, named from his resemblance as a puppy to the picture of a sea-going gentleman in an old magazine with the same sad long face and the same scraggy chin whiskers, had never really laughed until one day when a colored Sunday supplement fell open on the floor before the fireplace. Peter, seemingly deep in an after dinner nap, rose at once, sauntered over to the crudely colored pages that make up for what they lack in humor by the blatant color they display, planted his front paws on the bottom of the page, and eyes and tail registering interest, scanned the pages. We waited breathless. Then suddenly, he lifted his face, and his head was shaking with amusement until his absurd whiskers waved from side to side, he laughed! Just that. He laughed. He lifted his lip in a grin that showed every shining white tooth in his head. He looked at us, and back at the paper, shaken while by the deepest merriment. Then, tired, he went back to his corner, only to quiver at times through the length of his body to the tip-tippy end of his tail by laughter. Since then, a colored supplement spread before him invariably produces the same results.

Our friend the scientist, who explains everything to us from Henry James to The High Cost of Living, says that the color caught his eye and caused some sensation akin to merriment. We prefer to think that he was laughing at the paper and at us. Laughing at us for believing that this was humor; laughing at us for dropping such a thing before a perfectly good straightforward fire, or on a good rug where a puppy loved to sleep. Laughing at us—well, just laughing at us.

Cost of Living in Prague

Two typical household budgets, recently published side by side in the "Zenské Noviny" of Prague, show what it costs a workman's family of four to live in 1920, and what it cost such a family to live in 1914. In 1914 the father of the family earned 30 crowns a week; in 1920 he earns 150; but whereas just before the war the weekly budget totaled 32.76 crowns, or 2.76 crowns more than the chief bread winner's earnings, the deficit now amounts to 157.42 crowns. In practice, evidently, it is one thing for the Bohemian household to make a budget of its weekly needs, and quite another thing to obtain them, and fuel, light, and clothing, being less imperative than food, stand higher in the budget than they can in actual purchases.

MAGAZINES AND POETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If there is no end to the making of books, what shall be said of the making of periodicals? Weeklies, fortnightly, monthlies, quarterlies, tons of precious white paper, miles of type, rivers of ink—are employed in the task of catering to the taste of bankers and of bookkeepers, of merchants, of matrons, and of marines. Most of these periodicals assist the public in learning how to swim to an island of literature that is all but flooded by seas of advertisement. But the magazine field is so large that there exist magazines for artists as well as for advertisers. Even poetry, which is caviar to the general, and served as hors-d'œuvre to Robert W. Chambers or Harold Bell Wright, has periodicals of its own.

In the United States alone, there are over half a dozen of these phenomena ranging from the proud publicity of Poetry itself to the modest Miltons who are born to blush unseen in Milwaukee.

The oldest magazine of poetry in these states is Poet Lore, which is now in its thirty-first year, and some of the younger generation of poetry periodicals look on it askance, as being past the first flush of youth. The fact that it is published in Boston gives a clue to its distance from those contemporaries who acclaim Chicago as the wheat-stacker, tool-maker, hog-butcher to the world, and by the same token, art center of America. As a matter of fact, the interest of this magazine is largely in drama. And it confines itself neither to poetic drama nor to purely domestic products. It is chiefly distinguished for the translations from the Spanish, French, Hungarian, etc., to which it gives so large a portion of its space.

Little Theaters

There are some little theaters which are continually producing foreign plays because they cannot find enough interesting American ones. Poetry lifts up its insistent challenge that there are American poets, enough of them to fill 12 issues annually of a periodical, which boasts 15 volumes to date. There is no sign that poetry is going to feel itself at a loss for material in the future. Poems, like some other things, are born every minute. The service that this particular monthly has rendered the art of poetry cannot be forgotten. Indeed, its editor, Miss Harriet Monroe, is the last to let us forget it. Ezra Pound, Vachel Lindsay, William Butler Yeats, Carl Sandburg, names to conjure with, have been both the guests and the patrons of this most vocal of poetry magazines. It has published some of the most arresting and some of the most banal of contemporary poetry. It is ever on the qui vive for new impulses, abroad as well as at home. Its correspondence columns are not the least fascinating in their violent give and take between opposing factions. And if some pages read a little like family quarrels, and some like the praise parents know how to bestow upon their offspring, there are other pages, not a few, which hold the best that is published today by Americans of every shade of poetic opinion.

Of quite a different sort is the much younger and much less bellicose paper, Contemporary Verse. This, unlike most American poetry magazines, has a man for its editor-in-chief, Charles Wharton Stork is known best for his activities in connection with the American-Scandinavian Foundation. But he finds time, with the assistance of Louise Townsend Nichols, to edit this slender monthly, between whose covers one finds such an odd assortment of names as those of little Hilda Conkling, John Masefield, Marguerite Wilkinson, and Alfred Kreymborg!

But Kreymborg deserves a paragraph all to himself. More and more, it would seem, the poets are returning to the old ways of trouvere and troubadour. Lindsay marched half-across the continent and back chanting his rhymes for bread. Kreymborg goes on tour with nothing but a mandolone, or whatever his queer little instrument calls itself, and a sense of exquisite whimsy. Kreymborg is one of the "Others." This irregularly appearing and irregular looking little magazine continues to announce that the old expressions are with us always, and there are always others. The others abhor the fetters of rhyme and meter, but they are not much more interested in imagination!

But where expression is more important than communication, meaning is perhaps irrelevant. Nevertheless many of the poems herein printed do communicate startlingly vivid emotions. For this one thanks such contributors as William Carlos Williams, Lola Ridge and Kreymborg himself. In Wisconsin

One turns from these esoteric pages to the American Poetry Magazine, which offers to Wisconsin authors (with a localism that is curiously associated with these ventures) not only money prizes, but such poetic incentives as two books by Christopher Morley! And nearer home, in Madison, New Jersey, one finds briefly flourishing The Country Bard, whose Wordsworthian simplicity resolves itself into such gems as this: O there's nothing so fine and handsome and choice For your own in the world as a woman that's nice. When she works in the kitchen or weeds the flower-bed, Or sits neatly dressed and sews for the kid.

Look through the European papers, as one may say, it is difficult to discover anything that approaches these. But it would not be amiss for American editors to take a leaf out of the books of their foreign confreres. Leaving aside such scholarly and inspiring examples as the Parisian "Vers et Prose," of which Paul

Fort was editor, and to which Gauguin, d'Annunzio, de Regnier, et al. have been some of the famous contributors, one crosses the channel to that little island which fathered Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton. There are perhaps no Chaucers, Shakespeares and Miltons now dwelling there. But the fact remains that those Americans who cannot Poetry and others notwithstanding, make themselves heard here, do speak out in England. Thither repaired such poets as Robert Frost, John Gould Fletcher, T. S. Eliot, and the perennial Pound. Of the English poetry magazines in which these and other gentlemen, and ladies, rejoice, there are at least three worthy of special notice.

The first of these is The Monthly Chapbook, familiar before the war as Poetry and Drama, a "monthly miscellany," edited by Harold Munro, and fascinating not merely for the poetry it contains, but for its novel excursions into other fields. One issue, for example, was devoted exclusively to children's rhymes, not particularly engaging in themselves, but beautifully illustrated by quaint woodcuts. Another had pages which you could try over on your own piano—songs and music. Some numbers contain only prose—literary criticism. But the Chapbook remains one of the most stimulating and delightful of literary periodicals on both sides of the water.

The Oxford Poets

The contributors to the Chapbook are likewise contributors to a periodical which grew out of the occasional meetings of a coterie of young Oxford poets, and which was named for this association coterie. In spite of its title, it boasts an American editor—the Rhodes scholar who was largely instrumental in assembling the original shy company.

Finally, there is Art and Letters, remarkable, no less for Gaudier Brzeska's drawings than for Wyndham Lewis' prose and Edith Sitwell's poetry. How far the bold typography and broad margins of these periodicals add to the stirring effect of their contents, it is hard to say. Even the new Dial, which makes so eager an attempt to do for America what these others do for England, lacks their vigor of attack in its make-up. They do these things better in England. But whether the poets are brilliant or merely bizarre, whether they are exciting or merely exotic, at least they are laughing and crying out in making a brave sound in the world. The poetry that is not merely a tail-piece or a filler is presently growing and flourishing. And the poetry magazines are to be looked for in whatever we fear or hope for in the way of a poetic renaissance.

THE STORY OF A UNIFORM

Strange as it may seem, up to the year 1748 officers in the British Navy had no distinctive uniform, although one had been adopted in the French service as early as the middle of the previous century. An examination of the portraits in the National Gallery at Greenwich reveals "every variety of cut and complexion" of dress, and the officers appear to have been habited according to their own tastes; sometimes extremely fanciful, sometimes grotesque. Mr. G. E. Manwaring gives the story in the "Mariner's Mirror" (England). Most of the crack captains in the navy designed special uniforms for their own ships. In 1743, when on a visit to the Viceroy of Canton, Anson dressed his barque's crew in scarlet jackets and blue silk waistcoats trimmed with silver, but such was the incongruity of dress in the service at the time. In 1741 an English officer went into active service wearing a jockey-cap.

In 1746 an attempt was made to obtain some uniformity, and at a meeting called to discuss the subject it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to wait on the Duke of Bedford and the Admiralty and if their lordships approved the scheme it was to be introduced to His Majesty. It was approved and prominent naval officers were invited to appear in uniforms of their own design in order that a suitable one might be chosen. Among the officers was the handsome Captain Philip Saumarez, whose blue and white uniform was eventually the one chosen. So many various colors and schemes were proposed that Mr. Manwaring concludes with: "I shudder to think what might have been but for the gallant Saumarez, but, sotto voce—was it really due to the superexcellence of Her Grace of Bedford's tailor? I think not!" The story goes that when it was proposed to the Duke of Bedford that the colors for the uniforms should be red and blue he replied: "No, the King has determined otherwise, for having seen my Duchess riding in the park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white it took the fancy of His Majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy."

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

WESTMINSTER, England.—Proceedure with the Home Rule Bill in committee was this week interrupted by the incidence of the Whitsun holiday. For some years it has been the custom to curtail the Easter recess so that a longer holiday might be obtained in the usually brighter weather of Whitsuntide. This year, in accordance with the fixed resolve of the government not to have an autumn session, the Whitsun recess has been cut short.

According to present prospects the Home Rule Bill will not prove a bar to the winding up of the session at or about August 12. At the outset, the government, remembering past days when earlier bills were in hand, were prepared to limit debate by the closure to 25 sittings. It is probable that without the aid of compulsion the bill will have passed through all its stages in a much shorter space of time. There is nothing in the form of organized opposition to bar the way. Mr. Asquith has played his leading card on Clause 1 and has seen it trumped by an overwhelming ministerial majority. The Labor members, finding opposition equally futile, have followed the seven Irish Nationalists in washing their hands of the whole business. Miraculously completed by the Ulster members, under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, accepting the bill. Only a few British Unionists move amendments, which are lightly swept aside by the government, and the bill placidly plods on its way to the Statute Book.

Ireland Restless

Meanwhile Ireland, through the agency of the inner and hidden council of the Sinn Féiners, is kept in a state of unrest. Every morning brings news of fresh murders of policemen and raids upon police barracks. The Lord Chancellor has found opportunity of declaring the intention of the government to re-enforce the Irish Constabulary by every means in their power. In one of the quaint asides that mark his public utterances he added, "I cannot say that any solution of the difficulty has been reached." That is the fact, insuperable as far as we have yet gone, that tends to make the foreboding the stolid, not to say the stolid, business of the House of Commons in framing a bill designed to bestow upon Ireland the benison of home rule clamored for through half a century.

In this hapless condition the House continues to be deprived of the personal leadership of the Prime Minister. Following close upon his return from San Remo he went to rest on the south coast. The French Premier took the opportunity of crossing the Channel to confer with his brother as to arrangements for the new conference at Spa which will draw Mr. Lloyd George once more away from Westminster. The newspapers varied their reference to this historic meeting, some describing its locality as Folkestone, others as Hythe. The meeting actually took place at Lympe, a village consisting of a few houses perched on a cliff overlooking the British Channel situated some three miles to the westward of Hythe.

A Curious Coincidence

There is a curious coincidence about Mr. Lloyd George's residence in this secluded spot. It is situated less than half a mile from Lympe Castle, a historic ruin purchased and rebuilt by Mr. Asquith's brother-in-law, Mr. Tennant. During his premiership Mr. Asquith spent an autumn holiday at Lympe Castle at the time the agitation on behalf of woman suffrage was at its height. An advance guard of the sisterhood, taking note of the Premier's holiday resort, invaded the grounds, and, as an argument proving the justice and moderation of their cause, broke his brother-in-law's front windows. A great deal has happened since then, making it possible that Mr. Asquith's former colleague and present successor to the premiership should chance to re-

pair to this remote little-known district to assist in dispatching international affairs of the gravest concern. It would be interesting to hear the two statesmen in friendly conversation comparing impressions of a charming spot.

Mr. Asquith has accepted an invitation to dine on June 16 with the political committee of the Reform Club. Viscount Gladstone will preside, and the company will be limited to members of the political committee. In the heated relations at present existing among divided sections of the Liberal Party, this arrangement has some significance. Time was when the Reform Club, in fulfillment of its designed mission, took an active leading part in political affairs. Its recommendation of suitable candidates for country constituencies on the eve of a general election, or at succeeding by-elections, was authoritative. A growing tendency on the part of town and country constituencies to flout interference from London headquarters and select local candidates checked this time-honored custom. The split in the Liberal Party, following on introduction of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill in 1886, finally terminated it. Divided amongst themselves, blackballing from either side Unionist or Home Rule candidates for membership, a truce was called and politics were abjured. The whirligig of time having brought round another serious split in the Liberal Party the club has hitherto made no sign of preference between the counter-claims to leadership of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The action of the political committee has naturally excited mixed feeling in the club.

THE CUCKOO

There is probably no division of the bird family that has so many different members as the cuckoo. In fact, they are so numerous that some localities have special names for a kind that in another adjoining district may have an entirely different name, although it is the identical bird. For instance, the Caroline cuckoo is known as the yellow-billed cuckoo in different sections of the United States, and quite unlike its European cousins it hasn't the bad habit of placing its eggs in the nest of some other bird to be hatched while they fly around and enjoy themselves.

This lack of mother instinct in the English cuckoo is very strange, and for many years its careless habit was attributed to the entire family, but it is now well known that all North American cuckoos build their nests and are just as motherly with their young as any other bird. The cuckoo is mentioned quite often in literature, principally because of its odd notes, while everybody is familiar with the clock that calls the hour by having the figure of a cuckoo appear. One of the popular old-time verses describing the varying notes of the cuckoo at different times of the year reads:

In April the cuckoo can sing her song by rote.
In June ofttime she cannot sing a note.
At first, koo, koo; koo, koo; sings till she can do.
At last, kooke, kooke; kooke, kooke; six kookees to one koo.

The Siren

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
You can hear my voice a-wailing down the waters of the world.
You will hear my thundering chanty where the map is half unfurled.
The ships swing past the harbor buoys; the ships steam out to sea; But as they swing, I their turbines sing, and the song they sing is me!

Short and swift is the trawler's lift beneath the deep sea smother.
And short and sharp is my raucous bark as the fishers call each other.
Wide and black is the liner's track beneath the red tipped moon.
As she sends my roaring message 'cross the coral lined lagoon.

You can hear my rousing chorus when the combers tower high.
You may hear my low pitched warning when the fog is in the sky.
The ships swing down from Fundy Race; the ships roar out to sea; But as they swing, their turbines sing, and the song they sing is me!

THE SUPREMACY OF RED APPLES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On the old, unworked mountain farm, bought by a town family for the lumber, and suddenly discovered to be the most delightful summer home imaginable, were two apple trees, stunted as to size, but obviously ancient as to years, which bore annual crops of wonderful midsummer apples. They were little, small apples, nothing much as to appearance, but the flavor was a thing, always remembered. The variety was finally learned. They were Sopsyvines, an old-fashioned variety now almost extinct.

Apple varieties come and go, and many of those that go possess qualities which appeal to the heart much more than modern "wonders." After all, in pomology we are but beginners, and we often mistake temporary strength for permanence. Doubtless the Sopsyvine in its day seemed to have the elements of apple immortality. But it hadn't. The Sopsyvine may easily become extinct within the next two generations. Today it is practically extinct.

Apple growing becomes more and more commercial. In many north-eastern country towns, apple rule for years was a triumvirate. The apples were the Greening, the Baldwin, and the Northern Spy. One of these apples matures green, a second red, and the third red streaks on a yellowish background. A summer apple widely grown for home use was the August Sweet, which matured yellow. The Russets were of an earlier popularity, but clung on, famed for their keeping properties and as the raw material from which incomparable cider was made.

We have here a green apple, a red apple, a yellow apple, and a russet apple, together with a mixed-colored apple, the Spy. As to color, in so far as esteem was concerned, these apples just "happened." Color did not determine their popularity.

Apple varieties come in an endless number of colors and combinations of colors. Even in red apples, there is great variety in shades and luster. As apple growing has become more and more commercialized, governing itself more strictly by market considerations, one color has rapidly demonstrated its domination. There is one color which consumers prefer above all others. That color is red.

So marked has become the consumer's preference for red color in apples that eminent horticultural authorities in their own commercial orchards are now planting only red varieties, and are advising other apple growers to do the same. "The consumers," they say, "want only red kinds, and that means that red kinds will be most profitable." Unless the popular taste should suddenly change, we are going to see more and more red apples as the years go on, fewer and fewer green apples, yellow apples, russet apples. Some of the varieties we prize, not alone for sentiment's sake, but intrinsic worth, are going to all but disappear.

It would seem quite easy for an apple admittedly peerless for home use, but lacking in commercial qualities, including a popular color, to maintain itself indefinitely on farms, just because farm families liked it. Sentiment and intrinsic worth, we might argue, would be sure to keep it alive, might even carry it along till popular taste changed and it became again an excellent commercial apple, even returned to a place among the leading varieties.

As red apples become supreme, there will quite likely become new kinds. In New England, for example, the McIntosh is fast rivaling the Baldwin. The Baldwin is a splendid winter red apple, and in some countries now is practically the only commercial variety grown.

The Finest Tribute

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DATE IS FIXED FOR
HARDING CEREMONYRepublican Nominee to Be
Notified of Choice on July 22—
Executive Committee An-
nounced—Loyalty of Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The special subcommittee of the Republican National Committee, which has been in session here for two days, finished its labors yesterday afternoon, having named an executive committee for the campaign and worked out other details, including the fixing of July 22 as the date on which Senator Warren G. Harding will formally accept the nomination for President.

The work of the committee received the cordial endorsement of Senator Harding, who sat with the members during a large part of the conference. "I cordially approve of the excellent organization as worked out by Chairman Hays and the subcommittee of the Republican National Committee," he said. "As the nominee, I want to express appreciation of the organization heretofore made and my gratitude to many interested Republicans who constituted it and who have been working for two years to restore a Republican Party administration. It will be noted we are calling all Republicans to the fighting colors, and the good faith of the program will be emphasized as the personnel of other highly important committees are announced."

Republican Executive Committee

The members of the executive committee as announced are as follows: one member who has not yet been heard from to be announced today: Will H. Hays, chairman, ex officio; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman, Ohio; Harry K. Daugherty, Ohio; Mrs. Katherine Phillips, Edson, California; Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minnesota; J. L. Hamon, Oklahoma; John W. Hart, Idaho; A. T. Hart, Kentucky; Charles D. Hilles, New York; R. B. Howell, Nebraska; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, New York; Boles Penrose, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, New York; Mrs. Christine Bradley South, Kentucky; John W. Weeks, Massachusetts; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio, a prominent suffragist and popular speaker, has been elected as vice chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. Christine Bradley South, of Kentucky, has been selected as assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee.

In addition, the following are ex officio members of the executive committee: John T. Adams, Iowa, vice chairman of National Committee; Clarence B. Miller, Minnesota, secretary of the National Committee; Fred W. Upton, Illinois, treasurer of National Committee.

Party Loyalty

Said Will H. Hays, national chairman, before he left for New York:

"The conferences have been most successful. The great party of the union is most certainly a unit. The executive committee and the other committees to be appointed will be splendidly representative. Mr. Daugherty and the loyal Republicans who have worked so enthusiastically for Senator Harding, and those who have no less loyally worked for others, are all together vying with each other in their efforts to advance the party's cause. There is one great organization, a complete amalgamation, and we are on our way to the great Republican victory which means so much for the country's welfare."

H. K. Daugherty, personal friend of Senator Harding and pre-convention manager of his campaign, gave out the following statement:

"Our meetings here have been most harmonious and beneficial to the cause. Reports from all over the country are gratifying and reassuring. We will all work with Chairman Hays and his committee, and I have no doubt that the cordiality which has characterized our meetings here will continue to the end of the campaign, and for that matter thereafter. I consented to become a member of the executive committee at the request of Senator Harding and at the request of the entire committee. For personal reasons to myself, it was my desire not to become so active throughout the campaign, but I am interested in the cause of this party and in the success of the ticket, and because of my personal friendship for Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge I am ready to give my entire time from now until the election to the performance of such duties as are assigned to me."

Notification Committees

In addition to the executive committee, committees were named to arrange for notification of the candidates.

For President: T. Coleman Du Pont, Delaware, chairman; Joseph D. Keating, Indiana; David W. Mulvane, Kansas; Willis C. Cook, South Dakota; H. C. Bursum, New Mexico, and R. K. Hynicka, Ohio.

For Vice-President: J. Henry Rorback, Connecticut, chairman; F. W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; Earle A. Kinsley, Vermont; L. A. Casell, Minnesota; Fred M. Warner, Michigan; C.

"Say it with flowers"

Flowers telegraphed promptly to all parts of the United States and Canada.

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B. Slomp, Representative from Virginia, and Allan B. Jaynes, Arizona.

Among the prominent Progressives who have swung into line with the Republican Party is Oscar Straus, who said, after talking with Senator Harding yesterday: "We had a very heart-to-heart and frank talk. I would say he is not what some people have said, a hardshell reactionary. On the contrary, I should call him a conservative progressive whose views are large and constructive. American to the core, and yet fully mindful of our international duties and obligations to make the peace of the world more secure. While a party man, he is in the largest sense all that embraces a conservative as well as a progressive. As a progressive, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to contribute my best services to his election."

CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION CHALLENGEPresident Wilson's Denial of
Persecution for Speaking Too
Freely Is Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The American Civil Liberties Union, through members of its national committee, has challenged President Wilson's denial in a recent interview "that a single citizen has been unwarrantably punished for any act of aggression or disloyalty against the nation; that any man has been punished for expressing his opinion."

The union's letter states that not a single spy or enemy agent was convicted under the Espionage Act, but that "the overwhelming majority of the 988 convictions have been of American citizens against whom the only evidence of guilt has been the expressions of their opinion in word or spirit; according to our records, over two-thirds of the cases involved only expressions of opinion in private conversation or correspondence."

Many of these opinions, it adds, were but elaborations of what the President himself had said in public.

The letter mentions specifically a number of political prisoners held, it claims, merely for expression of opinion on political questions. It adds that "there are in prison or out on bail pending appeal today 500 citizens whose only crime was the expression of the truth as they saw it."

The Socialist Party of Kings County adopted resolutions on Sunday to accept the President's challenge and furnish him with a partial list of those who have been punished "for expressing their opinions," claiming that hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Socialist and Communist Labor parties have been imprisoned merely "for expressing their opinions."

The resolution mentions specifically Eugene V. Debs and Kate Richards O'Hare.

BURNING OF BRITISH
FLAG IS DEPLORED

NEW YORK, New York—The following letter, signed by nearly 50 prominent women of this city, has been sent to Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, British Ambassador:

"We, the undersigned American women, desire to express our deep indignation at the wanton act committed by that group of women pickets in Washington on June 2, when they demonstrated by the public burning of the British flag in front of the Treasury that they had not at heart the interest and welfare of this country."

"We cannot forget what that flag, carried on more than 26 battlefronts of three continents throughout the war period, represents to civilization."

"This is now the hour for reconstruction. All nations are striving for mutual understanding, and we believe the warm ties of kinship and the same high aims inspiring our efforts in the readjustment of world affairs will ever bind our two great nations together."

RENT ADJUSTMENT REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One thousand one hundred and twenty-five rent cases were handled by the Boston rent and housing committee between March 26 and June 16, according to its report, which states that adjustments were effected in 76 per cent of the cases that came before it.

The children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

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APPAREL OF
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for Men and Boys
A rare degree of interested
Stare Service.
Exclusive, but not expensive
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On Limited Stock at Special
SAINT LOUIS

NEW LIQUOR LAW
PASSED IN URUGUAYProgress Made Toward Greater
Temperance, but Sale of Alco-
holic Drinks Is Permitted in
Places Where Food Is Served

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One section of the law just passed in Uruguay, a copy of which has been received here, calls upon the President of the republic to see to it that in the public schools there shall be lectures on the harmfulness of strong alcoholic drinks, "so as to bring about a diffusion of knowledge on this subject and create an aversion against alcohol."

The law does not make Uruguay "dry," but it forbids altogether the use of absinthe and similar drinks, and does away with the drinking of any kind of alcoholic beverages in public saloons near markets, parks, wharves, and docks and other places where crowds assemble. Saloons which are so located must be closed within a year after the promulgation of the law. The sale of alcoholic drinks is permitted in cafes and places where food is served. The law is a compromise between the views of those who wished to make the country "bone dry" and those who were of the opinion that there should be careful restriction and regulation, so as to do away with all the particularly obnoxious features of drinking.

Non-alcoholic drinks are placed on the free list, both as to import duties and internal taxation. As to absinthe and similar drinks, their importation, manufacture and sale is absolutely forbidden within a year after the law goes into effect. Appraisal is to begin immediately of plants where such drinks are manufactured, and the owners are to be recompensed by the government.

The law forbids the sale of alcoholic drinks to women and children; also to private soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the army and policemen. Alcohol may be sold only to manufacturers and industrial concerns which indicate a need for it, and to physicians and pharmacists who will dispose of it under regulations.

Government inspectors are to be permitted at any time to visit plants where alcohol is made or used. Suitable fines are imposed for violation of the law.

CLOTHING WORKERS
UNION TO APPEAL

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal will be taken from the decision of Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of the state Supreme Court, at Rochester, granting a permanent injunction in the suit of Michaels-Stern & Co. against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and awarding damages for interference with the business of the plaintiff, the union has announced. Damages are sought to the extent of \$100,000. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals if an adverse decision is given in the Appellate Division. Joseph Schlossberg, the general secretary of the organization, said.

PRICE DECLINE
DECLARED GENERAL

NEW YORK, New York—The National Bank of Commerce has issued a statement which says that the recent decline in prices is but a part of a gradual and general movement, under way for some time. Such a decline has always followed overstimulation of commerce and industry, brought on by war, it was said. A decline is an indication of the return

of more orderly conditions, and is a factor in inducing such a state, if it be orderly itself, it is held.

Conditions in the national and international markets for specific commodities are held accountable for the determination of the time and degree of the downward trend.

"Sharp recent declines in a few commodities," says the statement, "are likely to cause the business public to lose sight of the fact that in a number of other commodities a gradual decline has been under way for a considerable time. The prices of copper and zinc have been at low levels ever since the armistice. Hogs declined over \$9 per hundred, or about 40 per cent from July to December, 1919. Since that date they have recovered slightly, and have continued fairly steady near their present level since January, 1920. The price of cattle declined from October, 1919, to May, 1920."

DISORDER CLOSES
CUBAN CHAMBERRepresentatives in Uproar—Na-
tional Political Party Coali-
tion Law Protested

HAVANA, Cuba—Riotous scenes occurred in the House of Representatives on Monday when the session was summarily suspended because of disorder, said to have been caused by members of the Liberal Party. The House has been unable to convene for several weeks because of what is alleged to have been a "legislative strike" on the part of the Liberals, who are protesting against the passage at the last session of the Conservative measure amending the Crowder Electoral Law so that coalitions of national political parties would be permitted. A session was finally held on June 14, but Liberals claimed an "illegal quorum" was present.

The approval of the minutes of that meeting caused Monday's outbreak. Vasquez Bello, leader of the Liberals, objected to the procedure, and so great was the confusion that Speaker Verdeja suspended the session. A large crowd, which had gathered in anticipation of action on the house rent regulation bill, voiced its disapproval of the situation, and when the galleries were cleared the storm center shifted to the outside of the building.

So hostile became the attitude of the crowd when Representative Argones, Conservative, of Cienfuegos, declared to have been mistaken for Mr. Bello, was leaving the building, that Mr. Argones, according to accounts published here, drew a revolver and fired several shots into the air to intimidate the demonstrators. Police then dispersed the crowd without further trouble.

CHICAGO TO APPEAL
RATE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The city will take the case of the increase in street car fares and telephone rates recently granted by the State Utilities Board into the courts. In appealing from the decision it will be urged that the rates are excessive and that no increases should be granted before adequate service is rendered. The proposal made by the board that the city waive its rights to 55 per cent of the profits of the street railway companies is met with the assertion by city officials that to do so would mean an admission that the companies are living up to their contracts, and the surrender by the city of the right to keep the companies to their agreements or give up their rights in the streets.

Street car fares are to be raised to eight cents and telephone party calls to six and one-half cents, beginning on July 1, under the decision of the board. The city plans to install telephone meters to check the charges made to subscribers by the telephone companies.

WOOL FINANCING
PLAN APPROVEDMethod Proposed by Federal Re-
serve Board Said to Have
Restored Confidence in the
Industry—Situation Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was announced yesterday that confidence in the wool industry had been restored by the plan proposed by the Federal Reserve Board for financing the wool growers during the present emergency.

The situation as described by the wool producers is as follows:

"Since May 20, there has been practically no wool market in the United States. This condition, so far as we are able to judge, resulted from a number of factors. It is a common custom for representatives of eastern houses to visit the range states in the shearing season and buy wools either by private treaty or from pooled lots. The wool growers, the banks, and other interests in those sections rely upon the influx of money from sales of wool in that season. This business was proceeding largely as usual, until it came to a standstill on May 20.

Deliveries Delayed

"Prior to that time wool buying houses had been embarrassed by the fact that the railway situation greatly delayed the arrival of their purchases at the eastern markets."

"Following, there was some disturbance in the manufacturing trade, followed cancellation of orders which followed announcements of price reductions by retailers."

"Along with the above factors there was the effort to deflate credits and release frozen credits. Unfortunately, the American wool market is largely a matter of initial purchase by speculators. With the attempt to reduce credits, the speculators were largely shut off from further loans. This shutting down of credits also extended to some houses that work strictly on a commission basis, doing no speculating whatever, but representing only bona fide producers."

The plan of action finally arrived at was adopted as a more simple and satisfactory way of dealing with the situation than the cotton loan plan of 1914, which had been proposed.

Statement by Board

After a conference between the board and a subcommittee consisting of bankers thoroughly familiar with the situation, the board authorized the following statement:

"A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Reserve Act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the endorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided that it has a maturity of not more than

three months from the date of rediscount, or purchase."

It was the unanimous opinion that the plan proposed was practical and feasible, and that no extraordinary difficulty would be encountered in the necessary financing to carry along the present season's wool clip until a normal buying market should reassert itself, which, it is believed, will be within a reasonable time.

MINNESOTA PRIMARY
ELECTION RETURNS

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Primary election returns from 1005 of 3195 Minnesota precincts, compiled yesterday, showed that J. A. O. Preus, State Auditor, was leading a field of six candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination with a plurality of 21,500 over Henrik Shipstead.

Mr. Preus was the choice of the Republican elimination convention, while Mr. Shipstead was the Nonpartisan League candidate.

Mayor L. C. Hodgson of St. Paul, who polled a big plurality in this city, was leading the seven candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Maine Primary Estimates

PORTLAND, Maine—Frederick H. Parkhurst of Bangor, Maine, carried the four-corner contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, according to returns tabulated by newspapers. Mr. Parkhurst had a plurality of 2482 votes over John P. Deering and led Gov. Carl E. Milliken, candidate for renomination, by 5538 votes. Louis A. Jack, the fourth candidate, was reported to have a total of 2037. In the contest for the Republican nomination for representative in Congress, Charles B. Clarke, Mayor of Portland, conceded the victory to Carroll L. Beedy, also of this city.

SCHOOL BOARD FOUND
GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nine members of the board of education of Chicago have been adjudged guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to serve terms in jail or pay fines. Judge Kickham Scanlan of the criminal court fined the members of the board and their attorney sums ranging from \$200 to \$750 and sentenced the men members to jail for one to three days. Women members were given the larger fines without the jail sentence. All were released on bond pending an appeal.

The decision of the court is the result of action brought against the board charging conspiracy to oust Dr. Charles E. Chadsey from the office of superintendent of schools contrary to a former ruling of the court. Dr. Chadsey was forced to resign, it was alleged, and is now connected with the University of Illinois at Urbana.

FLEET MANEUVERS TO CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York—The Atlantic fleet will complete its power runs and target practice this week and the ships will dock in their home yards, the Naval Bureau of Navigation announced here yesterday. All men on board will be paid off and given a month's leave, it was stated. The battleships Pennsylvania, Arizona, and North Dakota are expected at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about Saturday.

MEXICAN MISSION
TO UNITED STATESIglesias Calderon Has Been Sent
as High Commissioner, with
Rank of Ambassador, to Con-
fer on Important Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important questions dealing with the relations between Mexico and the United States will be considered in the conferences to be held by officials of the United States Government and Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who is coming to the United States as high commissioner with rank of Ambassador, accompanied by Julio Garcia, legal adviser of the mission, Genaro Fernandez MacGregor, counselor of the mission; Leopoldo Hurtado, private secretary to the high commissioner, and Daniel Garcia, second secretary.

It is not known how long these conferences will take but the opinion was expressed yesterday that the special mission would be here at least for two months, as it was not believed that there could be a complete and comprehensive discussion of the questions at issue and an agreement reached which would be satisfactory to both governments in a shorter time. There will be communications between Washington and the Mexican Foreign Office in Mexico City, in order to get opinions or approval on certain phases of the problems under discussion, and this will consume considerable time.

Mr. Calderon is said to be well and favorably known throughout Mexico, by all parties and classes, and to be considered one of the ablest men in the country. The new government in Mexico is said to be looking forward hopefully to the outcome of this special mission to find a way of putting the relations between the two countries on a basis of sound and permanent economic friendship.

Mexican Reforms Advocated

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Restoration of constitutional government in States where for any reason it has been interrupted, reforms of the electoral law and of the common law judicial system, modification of the labor law to protect the rights of capitalists and workers, and rehabilitation of the educational system were recommended to Mexican legislators in a message read by Adolfo de la Huerta, Provisional President, at the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress on Monday afternoon. He has already outlined his views on these subjects in unofficial declarations.

SUMMER SESSION AT HUNTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The fifth summer-session of Hunter College, this city, will be held July 6-August 15, according to an announcement from there. There will be no examinations for courses, both men and women students being admitted to all courses which instructors find them qualified to pursue. A wide variety of subjects to pursue, with special opportunities for teachers who seek advanced instruction either for academic degrees or exemption in part from examinations for licenses to teach in the city schools. Courses in social service work will be given.

Justice—Cooperation—Economy—Energy—Service

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

Hundreds of High Grade Domestic Rugs

Taken From Our Regular Stock and Reduced 25% to 33 1-3%

The Rugs at 25% Off

Size				
9x12	ft. Beautiful Royal Wilton Rugs	115.00—less 25%	86.25	
9x12	ft. Extra Royal Wilton Rugs	125.00—less 25%	93.75	
8.3x10.6	ft. Extra Royal Wilton Rugs	112.50—less 25%	84.38	
9x12	ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs	85.00—less 25%	63.75	
8.3x10.6	ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs	79.50—less 25%	59.63	
6x9	ft. Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs	37.50—less 25%	28.13	
8.3x10.6	ft. Fringed Worsted Wilton Rugs	85.00—less 25%	63.75	

The Rugs at 30% Off

8.3x10.6	ft. Seamless Tapestry Brussels	39.50—less 30%	27.65
9x12	ft. Wool and Fibre Rugs	24.00—less 30%	16.80
6x9	ft. Wool and Fibre Rugs	14.75—less 30%	10.33

The Summer Rugs at 33 1-3% Off

Colonial Rag Rugs	1.95 to 22.50—less 33 1-3%	1.30 to 15.00
Imported Japanese Oval and Oblong Rush Porch Rugs	32.50—less 33 1-3%	21.67

Reductions Will Be Made at Time of Purchase

If you want a Rug for the Fall, purchase it NOW because these prices cannot be duplicated by us again this year.

No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals. No Returns. (Eighth Floor)

Ruggs-Vanderhoof-Pearmy

Hand-Decorated
Parchment Flowers

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Hanging Flower Holders of pottery are fancifully wicker covered—each \$2.75

Plaster Flower Boxes of an unusual type have metal linings and are very decorative, moderately priced at \$5.50 and \$4.25

Beautiful Trays in mahogany finish, which have handles and have china mountings of wondrous design and brilliant colors. \$12.50

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Beautiful suites, in all modern
and period styles, forLiving Rooms
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BedroomsNumerous occasional pieces for
completing any scheme of furnish-
ing or decoration.

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economy. Estimates furnished. Call Olive 717CLARK-SPRAGUE PTC. CO.
Warren R. Sprague, President
Third and Pine Sts. SAINT LOUIS

LABOR'S DEMANDS
AND PARTY PLANKS

Quotations From Statement by
American Federation and Plat-
form Adopted by Republican
National Convention

An article giving the first part of the
demands of organized labor, as presented
at Montreal, was printed in The Christian
Science Monitor of June 22.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The de-
mands of organized labor as formu-
lated by the American Federation of
Labor and presented to the Republi-
can National convention, together
with quotations from the Republican
platform showing what scant atten-
tion they received, according to the
report of Samuel Gompers and Mat-
thew Woll to the federation's con-
vention at Montreal, Canada, are fur-
ther given as follows:

Labor's Demand

"The very life and perpetuity of
democratic institutions are dependent
upon freedom of speech, of the press
and of assembly and association. We
insist that all restriction of free-
dom of speech, press, public assembly,
association and travel be completely
removed, individuals and groups be-
ing responsible for their utterances
and actions. These fundamental
rights must be set out with clearness
and must not be denied or abridged
in any manner."

Republican Platform

"We guarantee to every American
citizen his constitutional rights of
personal liberty and freedom of
speech, but no man may advocate re-
sistance of the law and no man may
advocate violent overthrow of the
government."

"All within the jurisdiction of the
United States are not entitled to
right of liberty of agitation directed
against the government or American
institutions."

"Every government has the power
to exclude and deport those aliens
who constitute a real menace to its
peaceful existence. But in view of the
large numbers of people affected by
the immigration acts and in view of
the vigorous malpractice of the de-
partments of Justice and of Labor,
an adequate public hearing before a
competent administrative tribunal
should be assured to all."

"We hold that in our republic any
attempt to overthrow the government
by violence is unnecessary and in-
defensible. But the people have the right
to bring about a change in the admin-
istration by peaceful means, as is guar-
anteed by the Constitution of the
United States. Resistance to injustice
and tyranny, within the law and con-
stitutional guarantees, is a para-
mount duty of citizenship."

Labor's Demand

"National preparedness as well as
commercial development in keeping
with the importance and dignity of our
nation, require that we shall have com-
petent and able American seamen. We
urge as essential to this purpose the
vigorous enforcement of the Seaman's
Act and the most liberal interpreta-
tion of its provisions. We are opposed
to any minimizing of present provisions
for the protection of seamen and for
the safety of the traveling public."

Republican Platform

"One of the most important func-
tions of the nation is to protect the
health of every child. We declare that
we must put an end to the employ-
ment for profit of children under 16
years of age."

Republican Platform

"The Republican Party stands for a
federal child labor law and for its
rigid enforcement. If the present law
be found unconstitutional or ineffec-
tive, we shall seek other means to en-
able Congress to prevent the evil of
child labor."

Labor's Demand

"We demand that effective steps be
taken immediately to relieve the peo-
ple of the burden imposed by the ex-

cessive cost of living and eradicate
permanently the underlying evils,
recognizing fully that no other issue is
of deeper interest to the masses of
the American people.

"As a comprehensive program of re-
lief and remedy, we set forth these
demands: 1. Cooperation should be
encouraged as an effective means of
curbing profiteering. To stimulate
rapid development of cooperatives, the
Federal Farm Loan Act should be ex-
tended so as to give credit to all prop-
erly organized cooperatives just as
credit is now given to individual farms

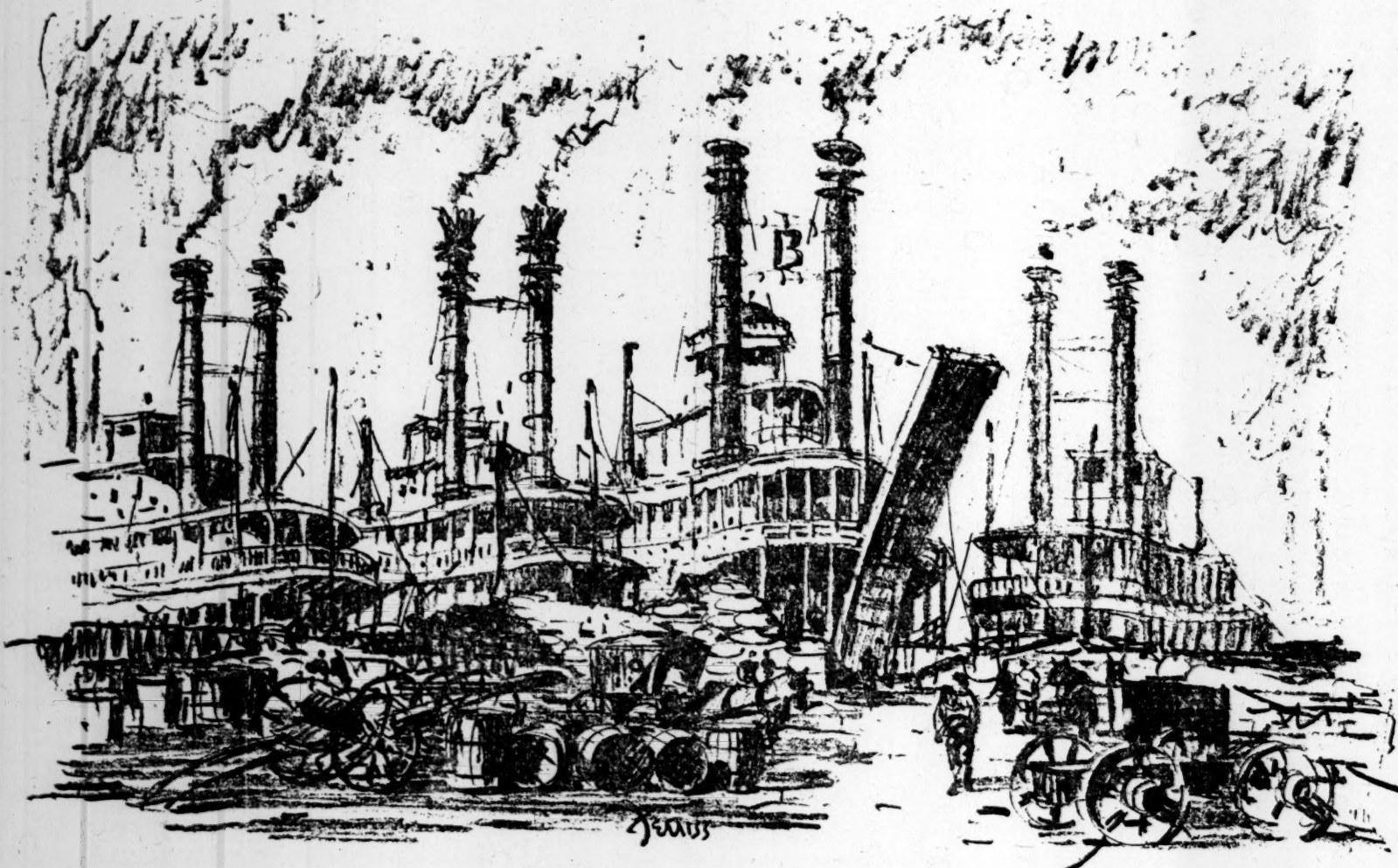
THREE LEVEES

Though the slim-stacked racing
river packets that used to ply from
St. Louis to New Orleans are but
memories of the past, and pickaninies
no longer are hired to sit on the safety
valves, the Mississippi and its levees
are interesting, even in decadence. In
St. Louis, one plunges east from
Twelfth and Olive, and after passing
the Planters, of old a favorite loung-
ing place for the river pilots, becomes
enveloped in a maze of "befo' de wah"

tume, for Cairo is the northernmost
outpost of Dixie. Colored mammys
shuffle about in gorgeous cotton wrap-
pers with bandannas on their heads,
and queer mufflings of vari-colored
rags about their feet. Gay young
bucks with lemon to chocolate com-
plexions lounge in the verandah
shade of Ohio Street, of which "the
street" is the Illinois Central railroad
tracks, and roustabouts and river men,
white and black, pass to and fro on
endless and leisurely errands. There
is a coughing sound from down river
way, which spells steamboat, and at

stream or fighting the current up.
Here it is not "store goods," but cot-
ton that is shipped, and here is the
busiest of the three levees. The Mis-
sissippi is coffee color, but far across
its reaches is the vivid green forest of
the Arkansas shore, with perhaps a
black turkey buzzard or so towering
in the blue sky above it. The levee
is not left to dirt as in St. Louis or to
sand as in Cairo, but it is overhad-
owed by a little park from which one
may watch the ever-changing river
traffic.

Boats there are of all kinds. The



Busy ship-crowded wharves on the Mississippi, New Orleans

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

2. We urge that the United States
Department of Labor compile and is-
sue monthly statements of the cost
of manufacture of those staple arti-
cles which form the basis of calcula-
tion in fixing the cost of living. 3. As
a means of aiding anti-profiteering
measures, the federal government
should completely investigate profits
and prices. All income and other tax
returns should be available for in-
spection."

Republican Platform

"The prime cause of the high cost
of living has been, first and foremost,
a 50 per cent decrease in the purchas-
ing power of the dollar due to a gross
expansion of our currency and credit.
Reduced production, burdensome tax-
ation, swollen profits, disproportionate
wage advances and the increased
demand for goods arising from ficti-
tious but enlarged buying power have
been contributing causes in a greater
or less degree."

"We condemn the unsound fiscal
policies of the Democratic Adminis-
tration which have brought these
things to pass, and their attempts to
impute the consequences as minor and
secondary causes. Much of the injury
wrought is irreparable. There is no
short way out, and we decline to de-
ceive the people with vain excuses or
quack remedies. But as the political
party that throughout its history has
stood for honest money and sound
finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest
and consistent attacks upon the high
cost of living by rigorous avoidance
of further inflation in our govern-
ment borrowing, by courageous but
intelligent deflation of our government
expanded credit and currency, by en-
couragement of heightened production
of goods and service, by prevention of
unreasonable profits, by exercise of
public economy and stimulation of pri-
vate thrift, and by revision of war im-
posed taxes unsuited for peace time
economy."

"We condemn the Democratic Ad-
ministration for failure to enforce the
profiteering law enacted by the Sixty-
Sixth Congress."

architecture, before the war cobbles-
tones, and an entirely before the war
atmosphere.

Farther eastward the architecture
becomes dingier, the cobblesstones
more trying, and the atmosphere
heavier until the district terminates in
an orgy of sooty structures, muddy
streets, and many odors, and there lies
the levee. It also is cobbled, and be-
yond rolls the noble Mississippi,
ochre-yellow and sluggish. Upstream
there is a gumdrop factory, clearly
perceptible a mile away. This suffices
for local odor, the elevated structure
of the railroad company supplies the
local noise, and local color is prevail-
ing in all degrees of blackness. Down
on the levee itself are three or four
tired-looking packets—one with red
stacks, Memphis bound, one with a
green pilot house ready to steam up
river, and the third disconsolately
contemplating a journey to Bird Point
and return. There is no hustle and
bustle, it is inconceivably dirty, and
does one search for Mark Twain's
river life, St. Louis is disappointment
itself.

Down at Cairo

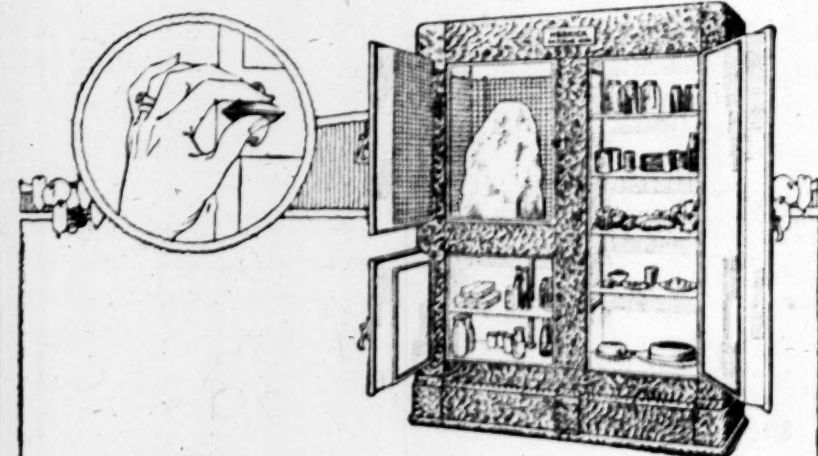
Much better is the sand and shale
levee down at Cairo, that Huck Finn
and Jim never reached. Here at least
is strong sunlight and the swift flow-
ing Ohio stretching like a vast green
carpet to the hazy Kentucky shore.
Here also is the picturesque in cos-

white and gold-carefully kept govern-
ment snag boat slips up-river, the
yellow and black stacked Lee Liner,
the Princess, comes booming down the
current, loaded with cotton, fore and
aft and amidships, as is the custom
with river packets. Queer and shabby
little brown boats, filled with bedrag-
gled looking whites and more bedrag-
gled looking Negroes put off for
near by landings on the Arkansas
shore, and a huge black individual
with an orange cap and black jersey,
creeks out "The Memphis Blues" on an
accordian. Picturesque horsemen can-
ter down among the two-wheeled cot-
ton carts with Stetsons on their heads
and the bulge of a revolver beneath
their brown shirts, colored carters
"shoot crap" on the white cobbles-
stones, and a glistening motor car
rushes down to the wharfbat as the
Kate Adams blows trumpet calls on
her whistle and the roustabouts curl

once the long sandy stretch of levee
bursts into life.
A wagon drawn by four devil-may-
care mules goes plunging down grade
while the knee-booted, red-whiskered
driver loftily sits back and considers
the sky in an abstract manner. The
wagon, miraculously saved from de-
struction and moored as near water
line as is consistent with the desires
of My Lord the Mule, presently dis-
gorges "store goods" for isolated
Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri
landings, and the colored life of Ohio
Street comes down to lend a hand and
earn "six bits" in a manner which im-
pairs not dignity and comes not under
the designation of over-onerous toil.
The tall-stacked stern-wheel packet
drifts lazily in, and a veritable horde
of roustabouts spring from her decks.
Picturesque they are in their diversity
of clothing, their affection for brilliant
coloring in the way of hats, shirts and
shoes, and the slow drawled southern
repartee with which they greet their
friends on "the bank." Sometimes, but
rarely nowadays, two packets will
come in at once, and then the colored
population of the town adjourns en
masse to the levee and camps in bright
colored knots on the sand.

Cotton at Memphis

Still different is the whitewashed
expanse of levee at Memphis, where
you may look from your hotel window,
and see the packets whooping down-



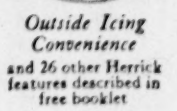
Just Turn a Button
To Clean the Drain

A simple twist of a button, and the
whole drainage system comes out. In a
jiffy it can be thoroughly cleaned and
slipped back into place. The ice remains
undisturbed.

This is but one of the easy-to-clean fea-
tures that have helped to make the
Herrick a prize winner. At expositions
and exhibitions the Herrick has won
prizes and praises.

Write for name of nearest Herrick dealer

HERRICK REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
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Outside Iceing
Convenience
and 26 other Herrick
features described in
free booklet

Don't say "Ice Box", say
HERRICK
REFRIGERATOR
There's a Difference

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Good Effects Noticeable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—The police
records of this city show a marked
decrease in the number of arrests
since the prohibition law became
effective. In all there is an approx-
imate decrease of 33.1-3 per cent.

When the saloons were open the po-
lice department found it necessary to
provide a special room for intoxicated
persons, but with prohibition operat-
ing they have no further use for such
a place. They state that there are
not enough men in the jail to work
the chain gang, and that where pre-
viously they arrested six or eight men
every night for drunkenness and from
30 to 40 on Saturdays; they now are
doing well if three men are arrested.
Restaurants, barber shops, and soft-
drink establishments are taking the
place of saloons, and the city has
taken on an aspect of alertness and
freshness with the passing of liquor.
Building is going ahead rapidly in the
business district, and it is difficult to
find a vacant store or office space.
The good effects of prohibition are
everywhere noticeable.

Reduced Jail Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although
not ready to admit that prohibition is
entirely responsible the Prison As-
sociation of New York has noted a
general reduction in the prison popu-
lation throughout the State. "We
have not made any special effort to
collect information which would tend
to prove that prohibition is having a
direct effect on the population of the
penal institutions of this State," says
a letter from E. R. Cass, assistant gen-
eral secretary, replying to a query
from The Christian Science Monitor.
"Our investigators report smaller
numbers in many of the county
jails, and, as matter of fact, re-
duced population in all. In some
county jails at the time of a
recent inspection no prisoners were
found. In a few counties where one
or two jails were maintained it has
been decided to close one of them.
We are not certain whether prohibi-
tion is entirely responsible for the de-
crease in jail population. It is a ques-
tion in my mind as to whether the
proper test can be made at this time
due to the fact that men are able to
obtain work at a better wage than
heretofore."

"I recall recently speaking with the
superintendent of the Albany County
penitentiary on the matter of the low
population of his institution. At that
time there were only 87 prisoners,
whereas it has not been unusual to
find in previous years more than 300
at that season. He was of the opinion
that many of the men who had
heretofore been willing to spend the
winter and early spring in the peni-
tentiary because they did not care to
work for \$1 and \$2 a day, preferred
to stay out of prison and work for
\$4 and \$5 a day and then for three
or four days a week."

YALE VETERANS
BACK IN COLLEGE

Majority of Undergraduate
World War Men Returned
the President Announces

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Only
326 of the 1529 Yale University gradu-
ates who left college to enter the
service have failed to return to college.
It is asserted in the report of Arthur
T. Hadley, president of the university.
Mr. Hadley said that no selection of his
successor has yet been made and that
no vote on the candidates for the office
will be taken until fall.

Harvard Class Day Observed

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Class
Day at Harvard University was cele-
brated yesterday with formal exer-
cises in Sanders Theater, where the
class oration, poem and ode were de-
livered. The Ivy Oration, Glee Club
singing and customary festivities were
held in the Stadium at Soldiers Field
in the afternoon.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Charged
with operating automobiles while
under the influence of liquor two men
were sentenced to two months each in
the house of correction and two others
were fined \$50 each in courts in
Greater Boston on Monday. Thomas
F. Kane of Hyde Park appeared in the
Somerville court following a collision
in the Fellsward on Saturday. In ad-
dition to the jail sentence he was fined
\$10 for drunkenness. He appealed
from the former and was held in \$600
bonds for his appearance in the Supe-
rior Court. Hugh E. Killen of Roxbury
appeared in the East Boston district
court after having been arrested on
the Winthrop Shore Drive. Killen
drove over the curbing of the sidewalk
and down the walk some distance. He
paid a fine of \$5 for drunkenness and
appealed from the jail sentence. J. E.
Kneeland and Charles Johnson of
Quincy were the two men who paid
fines of \$50 each. The former was ar-
rested in Quincy and the latter in
Weymouth.

AIR MAIL REGULAR

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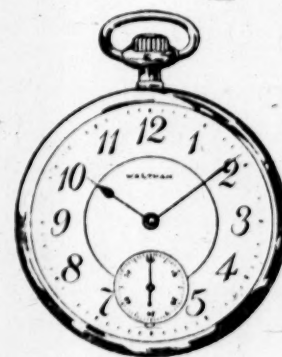
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Capes—Caps—Shoes

UNITING PARTIES
OF SOUTH AFRICAGeneral Smuts Sees Need of
Forming Useful and Workable
Government to Give People
Armistice in Political Arena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—General Smuts essayed the task of approaching the four parties with a view to their cooperation in forming from all four of them "a temporary, interim government," a government which might cooperate "with honor" in carrying through a program of legislation which all parties admit to be necessary for the welfare and progress of the country, a government which would have given, if not permanent stability, at any rate a breathing space in which the electorate could have formulated its views on the political problem of the country.

In the course of correspondence which has passed between the Prime Minister and General Hertzog on the subject, the Premier's offer was:

"My position is this: The public has not at the last election spoken with a clear and decisive voice on our international politics and has not given to any of the parliamentary parties a majority. It is, however, necessary, in spite of this indecision in the voice of the people, that the administration of the country should be carried on. How can this be done? In my opinion by forming a temporary interim government from out of all the four parties sent to Parliament by the people. Such government would conduct the legislation and the administration of the country on broad national lines, more or less on the lines of the program contained in the King's speech. I see no reason why, for the carrying out of such a definitely limited program we cannot form a useful and workable government out of all the parties. Such a government is the reasonable and natural consequence of the indecision of the people, but any also in my opinion fulfill a very useful function at the present juncture in our history. It is clear above all else that the people are tired and sick of all our political divisions and are feeling the fervid desire and need for political rest, for the cessation of hostilities, even though it be an armistice in the political arena.

Rest From Party Politics

"Unconsciously political contention has gone to extremes lately. Party politics have gone too far and people have called a halt. Let us give the people a rest so that their minds may have the chance of calibrating down. Let grass grow over the battlefield and let the political strife later be resumed in a newer, softer spirit, and range over less dangerous subjects than those over which we, in recent days, have been so sharply divided."

"A composite government such as suggested by me seems to me the most efficient means to give the people this political rest or armistice. Such a government will have to abstain from extreme contentions of the parties and confine itself to carrying out a broad, national program on which all parties can cooperate with honor. Cooperation of parties to put through a moderate program will not only create a better and more peaceable spirit in our politics, but will surely also give the people the opportunity of weighing and of reconsidering the situation and will thus build a golden bridge to a broad national policy of the future. Solution Not Workable."

"A non-party government constituted out of political parties would in my opinion be a solution of what might more and more become an unhealthy and dangerous political situation in South Africa."

"The above, I think, reflects what I have endeavored to convey to you verbally and what appears clearer and clearer to me as the only solution of the difficulties of the present political situation. Your own counter proposal or amendment contained in your letter does not appear to me to be a workable solution. A coalition deliberately confined to members of the House of Assembly of the National and South African parties would only have the appearance of a generally anti-British combination and of a return to the racial policy which South

Africa has outgrown for good and all. That would be deplorable enough but such a coalition would be quite impracticable on the basis defined by you, i.e., that its scope be confined exclusively to Parliament and that, therefore, party politics, especially the question of secession, may be allowed to create a commotion amongst the people as before. Parliament cannot be isolated from the people in this way.

What the People Want

"The conflict in the country would immediately find its echo in Parliament and make the position of the Coalition Government impossible. We must aim at peace not only in Parliament, but also in the country. That is what the people desire and which your proposal does not take into account."

In a later communication to General Hertzog, General Smuts said:

"I have taken note with deep regret of your letter of 26th inst. wherein you disapprove of my proposal for cooperation between the parliamentary parties. The more I have considered the matter, the clearer it has become to me that my proposal not only forms a workable but, as far as I can see, the only workable basis of cooperation."

ARABIANS STATE CASE
BEFORE EMIR FEISUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Emir Feisul was confronted recently with demands from the chiefs of the different Arabian tribes for the fulfillment of the promise he had made them concerning the complete independence of the country and its integrity.

The president of the national committee, Sheikh Camel Cassab, said to the Emir: "We have all decided to make war against every power that opposes the realization of our aspirations."

"But," replied the Emir, "I have only under my command 10,000 soldiers. I ask you whether you are able to supply 30,000 men instead of 10,000 with the money necessary for the maintenance?"

"We shall not hesitate to make a sacrifice to obtain our independence," replied the Emir. "Where will you find the necessary money?" he was asked.

"The Minister of Finance will supply it," was the answer. When questioned by the Emir, the Minister replied that he was only able to supply £10,000 gold. The Emir then said: "You must see that this sum is not sufficient for the expenses of a single day, in case of war. What shall we do after? I think it is much better to be prudent, and only do what may be useful to the country and the Arab Nation."

When the Arabian chiefs were leaving they claimed that Emir Feisul was in agreement with France.

NEW ZEALAND AND
THE HIGH EXCHANGE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The depreciation of the pound sterling, as indicated by the adverse American exchange, has cost New Zealand a great deal of money, owing to the fact that imports from the United States during 1919 were valued at over £7,500,000.

Business men here point to the fact that the Dominion's exports during 1919 amounted to £22,573,520 (excluding specie), while the imports were valued at £20,308,908. These figures show a balance of exports over imports of £22,264,612. They are not normal figures, since big quantities of produce held up during the last two years of the war were shipped in 1919, but in the preceding five years the credit trade balance ranged from £4,300,000 to £10,700,000.

New Zealand's trade with the United States showed an adverse balance last year, the imports amounting to £7,576,214 and the exports to £4,290,000. In 1918 the imports were \$4,980,000 and the exports \$4,045,000. But it is fairly clear that these figures are not the cause of the bad exchange as far as New Zealand is concerned. The Dominion Government is less concerned about the matter than the business men are, owing to the fact that the official policy is to direct trade into British channels. The adverse American exchange is likely to have that effect in a marked degree during 1920.

SPAIN WELCOMES
MARSHAL JOFFRESpaniards Claim the Great General
as Catalanian, Being a
Native of Rosellon on French
Side of Old Catalonia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Marshal Joffre has various sympathies and associations with Spain in general and with Catalonia in particular, and during the period of the war these were manifested in various ways. Certain Catalanians of eminence, including the foremost municipal personages of Barcelona, indicated their desire that at the earliest possible opportunity he would pay a visit to their city, which had supplied a very considerable number of volunteers to the army of France, including relatives of the alcalde himself, and Marshal Joffre answered that he would be pleased to do so. He could not, however, very well go to Catalonia and ignore the capital, and so it was arranged that when the time came he should come to Madrid and be received with welcome here, and then go on to Barcelona, where the sentiment of the visit and all connected with it would be somewhat different.

An Inappropriate Time

The Marshal duly elected to come to Madrid. Of course there was no demerit or the slightest suggestion that all times were not good for such a visit, but the fact remains that this was anything but the best, and it is a little surprising that those who advised the Marshal did not urge the circumstances upon him. In the first place there was the question of labor demonstrations, and with Barcelona in such a seriously disturbed state as it is at present, terrorism abounding, it was always likely that there would be trouble in the Catalanian capital on that day, and that it might be continued afterward, and again that the question of Catalanian regionalism might come up strongly at such a time, when it might not be the most convenient circumstance, that such a distinguished representative of the neighboring republican state should be present.

Again—a minor point perhaps but one not without some significance—relations between Spain and France, outwardly perfect and the most harmonious possible, are, as is well known, in a somewhat interesting and delicate state owing to the Tangier problem, and just lately the feeling in this matter has been accentuated in the Madrid press and in various political quarters of importance. That being so, it was inevitable that a special significance, even if but slightly expressed in public, should attach to the Dos de Mayo this year, the anniversary of the famous Second of May, 1808, when the populace in Madrid rose up against the French invading army under Murat, and in the Puerta del Sol made such a resistance—fruitless as it was at the time—as makes one of the proudest items in the whole of the history of Spain, one which the children are taught at school more than any other, one upon which monuments have been raised all over the country.

A Thing of Proud Remembrance

Marshal Joffre was timed to be in Spain on that very day, and for a few days previously. He had nothing to do with Murat and the French army of that period, and circumstances have much changed since then, but still the coincidence was not ideal, though the Spanish of all degrees are much too courteous to say nothing of being diplomatic—to show it. As a matter of fact, on the very day that Marshal Joffre arrived in Madrid, work was begun in the way of erecting scaffolding round the chief Dos de Mayo monument, the big obelisk in the Plaza de la Lealtad in one of the most conspicuous positions in Madrid, and the decoration of it was begun. There

would probably have been much more demonstration of proud remembrance, but for the presence of the Marshal in the capital.

As it happened, everything in Madrid passed off most pleasantly; all were glad to see the great French general and pay him honor, but, as it turned out, the expedition was not without some most undesirable happenings in other parts. There were, indeed, warnings beforehand that in Catalonia a certain separatist political complexion would be given if possible to the visit. Sympathy between Catalonia and France is closer than it is elsewhere. Barcelona has taken the responsibility of reconstructing a ruined town of France, and Mr. Clemenceau has been given the freedom of the city. Marshal Joffre long ago, during the war, received a magnificent album of signatures of all Catalanians of consequence, testifying to their appreciation of him as a general and a Frenchman, and claiming him as Catalanian, being a native of Rosellon on the French side of old Catalonia.

Delighted with Welcome

There was nothing to complain about in the reception given to Marshal Joffre in Madrid, and he was delighted with it. Careful preparations were made to do him honor in the utmost way, and they were well carried through. The newspapers were full of praise of him. They said that Marshal Joffre personified the glory of French genius in the war, that in him was incarnated the faith that did not fear, and the magnificent glory of the victory which would always be latent and living in the world. And so forth. Even the mildly pro-German papers were warm and appreciative in their welcome.

The Marshal came along to Madrid from Irun in the evening, accompanied by Mrs. Joffre, and was met at the frontier by General Echague, the military attaché of the French embassy also proceeding there. At Madrid he was met by the Foreign Minister and the Minister of War, many representatives of the official and intellectual life of the capital, and military and naval attachés of the allied nations. He was given a splendid reception by the people who cheered him to the utmost.

The first item on his program was a visit to the Royal Palace to pay his respects to the King. This he did, accompanied by the French Ambassador, Mr. de St. Aulaire, and a peculiarly interesting circumstance in connection with the visit was the fact that the Marshal was the bearer of the most prized French decoration, the Military Medal, which the French Government accorded to the King as a token of its appreciation of the humanitarian services accomplished by Don Alfonso during the war. The King of England, Italy, Belgium, and the Prince Regent of Serbia are the only non-French subjects to whom the medal has been awarded. Marshal Joffre made a pleasant speech expressive of the cordial relations that existed as between France and Spain, and the King answered with equal diplomatic warmth. Later the Marshal visited Queen Cristina, and the Infantes Don Charles and Dona Luisa.

A Symbol of Liberty

Marshal Joffre was housed in the Hotel Ritz, where he received numerous visits from persons of varying account who wished to pay their respects to him, including a committee of Portuguese combatants in the war resident now in Spain. A delegation of Portuguese emigrants who had fought for France in the war was also received by him. Later a lunch was held, and the War Minister was invited, this being followed the same afternoon by a reception at the Ayuntamiento where, to the strains of the Marseillaise and the royal march, the guest was received by the Alcalde, the Count de Limpias, and others.

In an eloquent address delivered by the Count de Limpias he said that not only Madrid, but the whole of Spain, saw in Marshal Joffre the symbol of liberty, and hoped that the bonds that united France and Spain should all the time be tightened by both peoples. The war over, France

found herself at the height of glory, and Spain was strengthened economically and fortified in spirit. Both countries found themselves deeply imbued with the same aspirations, and so the Marshal was asked to transmit to his country the expression of these Spanish sentiments.

There were "vivas" for Marshal Joffre at the close of this oration, the Marshal responding in suitable terms. Then followed a reception at the Ateneo, at which the intellectual side of things was put forward. On the following day there was a lunch in his honor at the Royal Palace, attended by the King, Queen and various members of the royal family, the French Ambassador, and members of the French embassy with their ladies, the Premier, Foreign Minister and Minister of War, General Echague and many other persons of importance. On the morning of the third day Marshal Joffre received at the Hotel Ritz a delegation of the Committee of Franco-Spanish Approximation, and in the evening he departed for Barcelona, well pleased with all that had transpired.

LEAGUE AS EFFECTIVE
BARRIER TO WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—C. W. Bowerman, speaking before the annual meeting of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge held recently at Church House, Westminster, on "The League of Nations and Christian Missions," expressed the hope that the society would "take up the advocacy of the principles of the League of Nations." The speaker said he did not find that many people were talking about the League of Nations, but there might be a reason for that. Some people seemed to look upon that remarkable work which had resulted from the Peace Conference, as if the League of Nations were merely a pious expression of hope for the future. But those who had helped to frame that body hoped that an impassable barrier had been set up against future warfare between nations. If that was not the object, then he would say their efforts would be doomed to failure.

Referring to the military estimates, Mr. Bowerman said that one would have thought that with the establishment of the League of Nations there would have been a reasonable diminution in the cost of the upkeep of the services. He could not understand why there should not be established under the auspices of the League of Nations an international police force maintained by the different countries. If there was to be a limit to the burden of armaments, the speaker said, we should devise some other means of defense than that of great standing armies, which, after all, although established for protection, were more or less of a menace. He could assure them that Labor did not accept the League of Nations as a pious expression of hope, but workingmen valued its establishment.

AMERICAN IDEALS FIRST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A definite program of Americanization, to combat Bolshevism, will form one of the features to be arranged at the National Education Association's convention in Salt Lake City, July 4 to 10, according to word given out by R. S. Brantland of Washington, District of Columbia, assistant secretary of the association.

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AMERICA

PROHIBITION FOR
PACIFIC ISLANDSNew Zealand Is Unflinching in
Its No Liquor Decree for
Islands Under Mandate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—There has been strong opposition among sections of the white communities in Rarotonga, and Samoa to the New Zealand Government's determination to enforce complete prohibition in the Pacific Islands held under mandate from the League of Nations. The government is unflinching in its determination.

The Citizens Committee at Apia, in Samoa, told Sir James Allen, when he visited them with the New Zealand parliamentary party recently, that if this prohibition measure were forced on them the Dominion would commence her administration of Samoa bitterly opposed by almost the whole of the white settlers.

A Sacred Trust

Sir James Allen declared in reply that the recent national government had resolved that prohibition should prevail among whites in the islands in order that prohibition should be successful with the natives. The new reform government had confirmed this decision.

"By the Covenant of the League of Nations, which is embodied in the Peace Treaty," said Sir James Allen, "it is declared to be the sacred trust of the protecting nations to secure the well-being and development of the native races in the former German colonies. Moreover, the prohibition of the traffic in liquor, arms and slaves was enjoined upon all lands under State of New Jersey was announced mandatory government. Consequently, in taking over the islands under these

terms, New Zealand has to prohibit absolutely the sale of liquor.

"I do not see how it is possible to prevent liquor reaching the natives if we allow it to come into the country for the use of the whites. We have had experience in the Cook group, where we know that liquor does reach the natives. I also know that it reaches them in Samoa. It will not be consistent with our trust, therefore, if we do not do everything we possibly can to prevent it reaching the Samoan natives."

Proud, Dignified Samoans

"There is another reason for this action. You are living here, a handful of whites, among the Samoans, a proud, dignified race. If we are to establish at the commencement of our civil administration a discrimination between white and native, what is it going to lead to? There is only one conclusion. Ultimately the Samoan will say: 'Why are we treated in a different way from the whites? Are we any worse than they, or any less to be trusted?'"

Sir James Allen made an appeal to the white people to follow the example of sacrifice set by the men who went to the front. They had the opportunity to do something now to give up some of their luxuries and so to help the "proud and dignified" race of Samoa.

On the way back to New Zealand, the Parliamentary Party found that English public house hours were observed in Fijii, which is a Crown Colony. The liquor bars were open from daylight to 11 p. m. and for 8 hours on Sundays.

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appointment of George W. Van Note, of Newark, New Jersey, to be federal prohibition director for the State of New Jersey was announced yesterday by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

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FRANCE MAY PUT
ITS HOUSE IN ORDER

Senate Debate on Financial Situation Shows Assembly's Determination to Compel a Reform of the Taxation System

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The debate in the Senate on the financial situation of France should be specially noted since it demonstrates the serious determination of the members of that assembly to compel the government to put its house in order.

First, Albert de Monzie called attention to the antiquated system which exists for the collection of taxes. The Administration is, in fact, totally inadequate and he insisted on the necessity for a complete reorganization of the financial department. It was set up at a time when taxation was far less complicated and on a much smaller scale, and it does not correspond with present-day requirements. Although it is still true in a general way that the French fiscal methods aim rather at taxing things than persons, that most of the "imposts" are indirect rather than direct and thus to a large extent collect themselves, it is nevertheless a fact that lately the base has been democratically broadened.

Inadequate Personnel

Personal taxation which places the burden where it can best be borne in accordance with the means of the citizens, depends upon declarations and verifications of those declarations. The personnel that is required by the government must be more numerous and better distributed than that which France now possesses. At present there are, to give one example, only 185 officials to control the tax on war profits. Here is one of the reasons why the results of this tax have been so scandalously derisory. Without recognition of the staff there will be evasion and dissimulation and the taxable resources of France will not be touched.

These remarks were generally approved, but perhaps the speech of that grand old veteran of finance, Alexander Ribot, who has been several times Prime Minister was still more noteworthy. He is a curious mixture of Conservatism and Liberalism. That is to say, that fundamentally he is Conservative. In fact he knows always how to consent at the opportune moment to reforms which prove to be necessary. Many sound judges, therefore, take his opinion as a sort of barometer of the situation. If he advises certain concessions it is because he believes them essential. On this occasion he advocated more direct taxation and asserted that direct taxation was not high enough in proportion to the taxes on articles consumed by rich and poor alike.

Ruinous Follies

He further protested again any ruinous follies, any further adventures in Asia Minor or elsewhere, that diplomats or military men are inclined to undertake. It may be safely predicted that this advice will be seriously followed.

On the other hand he expressed himself against the proposed tax on capital which many people consider absolutely necessary. His opposition shows that the idea is not yet ripe. It may be said, however, that there is a real movement in this direction. Such a financier as Francis Marsal developed, of course, the arguments against a tax on capital, even in present circumstances. The arguments are that such a tax is not practicable; for capital is not realizable. To take from those who have saved is to penalize thrift, while those who have squandered escape scot-free. If the capital is actually employed for industrial purposes, to touch it is to reduce the productive capacity of the Nation. That view is (need it be added) the view of the majority of Frenchmen.

The tax on capital, he continued, is a menace. The citizens of France did not fight because they were menaced by their government but because they wished to perform what they considered their duty, and in the same way it is not by menaces that one can hope to make capital perform its functions. Capital will only be productive if it is used freely, and is attracted by a sense of security toward legitimate profits.

He also defended the theory that to expect the present generation to bear the whole burden was to expect too much. Our descendants should share our sacrifices. For the most part this opinion is approved, but nevertheless a number of newspapers insist in their comments upon the necessity of putting forward the maximum efforts today to improve the financial situation. However great those efforts may be, the deficit is certainly such that

ODDS
And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

A1 SAUCE

the next generation will not be exempt. There is a healthy spirit in France which believes that there must be no pretext for adjourning these problems until tomorrow. Frenchmen will, to the measure of their capacity, pay, as Mr. Marsal declares, "with a smile."

RECORD FLIGHT FROM
LONDON TO DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A record trip from London to Copenhagen was made recently by an Alro No. 9 biplane, piloted by Lieutenant McMullen and carrying two passengers. Leaving Croydon, some 10 miles out of London, at 9:30 a. m., the passengers were landed at Amsterdam in time for lunch and the subsequent journey to Copenhagen was completed by 5 p. m., although a stop was made at Hamburg.

The telegram announcing the arrival of this machine at Copenhagen actually occupied a longer time in transmission between Copenhagen and London than the aeroplane's journey. This particular flight was undertaken at a few hours' notice by the aeroplane hire department of one of the aircraft flying companies in London, which, it is stated, shortly contemplates instituting regular services between London and Copenhagen, in conjunction with Dutch, Danish, and German firms.

A new type of aeroplane is now operating, on the London-Paris air

SLOVAK AND TZECH
ARE AMALGAMATING

Elections Show a New Step Taken in Wiping Out National Differences—Germans Form Separate Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—For the first time since the birth of the new Tzecho-Slovak nation, there have been general elections, and now the political lines in the country can be drawn with sufficient clearness. Tzecho-Slovakia has a little more than 12,000,000 inhabitants, which are distributed approximately as follows: Czechs (in Bohemia and Moravia, former Austrian provinces) about 6,300,000; Slovaks (in Slovakia, former Hungarian province) about 2,000,000; strong minority of Germans in Bohemia and a few Magyars about 3,400,000; and the Carpatho-Russians (in an autonomous territory east of Slovakia) about 500,000. These are the figures of the Imperial statistics of 1910.

Two chambers were to be elected. Suffrage was to be open to all citizens, both men and women over 21 for the Chamber of Deputies, and over 26 for the Senate. In the last elections some 4,500,000 voted. The sys-

tem of election is a carefully studied "proportional" distribution, where each party is assured of being represented in the Parliament according to its real strength in the country. There are 300 deputies and 150 senators. Nineteen seats of the Chamber are still vacant, as these correspond to the regions of Teschen and Ratibor, and to the autonomous territory of the Carpatho-Russians, and the limits of these territories have not yet been definitely settled.

Proportion of Seats
The Czechs and Slovaks have 199 seats, against 82 to the racial minorities—72 Germans and 10 Magyars. Among these 199 seats, there are 74

Social Democrats, three Socialists—Progressives, 24 National Socialists, 19 National Democrats, 40 Agrarians, 33 Popular Roman Catholics and six of the Minor Industries Party. The Germans and Magyars have 36 Social Democrats, 14 Social Christians, 12 Agrarians, five Democrats and 15 German Nationalists.

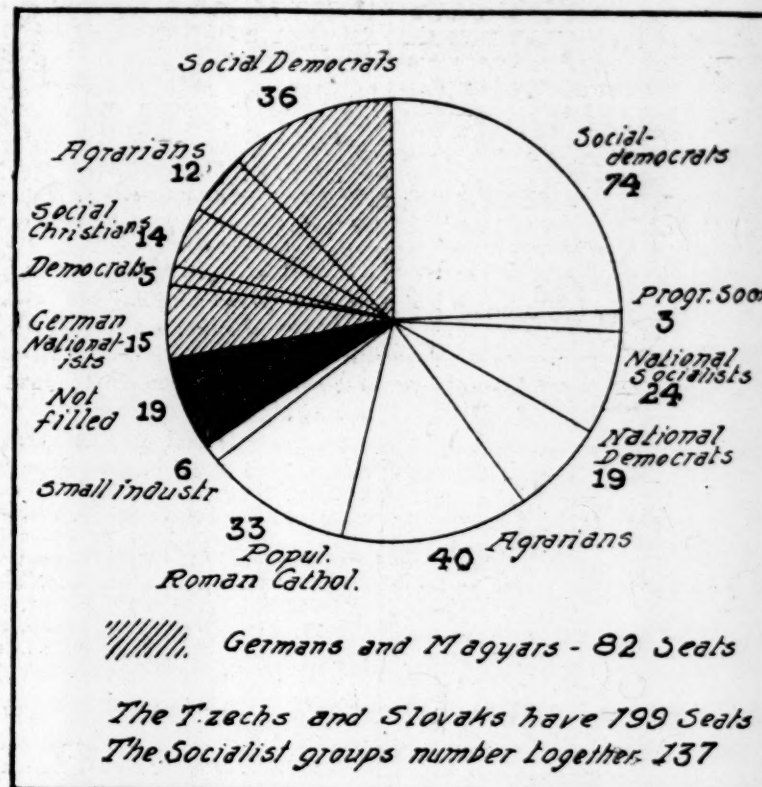
It was in Prague itself that the main leaders were elected: Dr. Benes, the former Foreign Minister, delegate to the Peace Conference, and brother of Vojta Benes, president of the Bohemian Alliance in America, remains as leader of the National Socialists. Mr. Kramar, former Premier, is head of the National Democrats. Mr. Svehla, at present Minister of the Interior, leads the Agrarians, and Mr. Tusar, today president of the Cabinet, appears at the head of the Social Democrat list.

Magyar Intrigues Repudiated
Personal reasons necessitated Mr. Tusar resigning from the government, although his position is stronger than before the elections; he was asked by President Masaryk, however, to remain a few weeks more. In Slovakia, Mr. Scrobar and Mr. Hodza, Ministers in the present Cabinet, have been elected, but their party, the Agrarians, has lost ground. Mr. Hlinka, the peasant leader, has been elected after he had repudiated all connection with the Magyar intrigues.

The Social Democrats have been victorious everywhere, and if their seats among the Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, and Magyars are summed up, a total of 110 is arrived at. With the other Socialist groups, there is a total of 137 out of 281 elected deputies; which is not far from giving the Socialists an absolute majority. This is not surprising, considering the fact that the largest proportion of the industries from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire are now located in the territory of Tzecho-Slovakia—for instance, 100 per cent of the faience industry, 95 per cent of the sugar factories and 60 per cent of the iron works.

Party Distribution
In the Senate, the party distribution is about the same as in the Chamber. The ministers, Mr. Klotach (National Socialist), Mr. Rasek (Agrarian), and Mr. Stransky (National Democrat) have been elected. It is interesting to recall that in the old Austrian Parliament of 1911, the Czechs had less than a quarter of the representation the Germans having 43 per cent. As for the Slovaks in Hungary, their parliamentary representation was a sham under Magyar administration, which has been exposed by Dr. Seton-Watson, now editor of the New Europe, in his book, "Corruption and Reform in Hungary." It is obvious that under the Austro-Hungarian system the Tzecho-Slovaks, as a nationality, had little chance of seeing their interests cared for.

Now the situation is reversed, and the placing of the 3,000,000 Germans of Bohemia under Tzech rule, has been criticized as one of the features of the Peace Treaty which do not correspond to the policy of self-determination of the people. The reason for this exception is to be found in the geographical shape of Bohemia, the economical solidarity of her inhabitants within her mountainous boundaries, and the extreme difficulty



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Political Parties in Tzecho-Slovakia

in tracing a political frontier corresponding to the ethnographical limits. Tzecho-Slovaks For Democracy

The future will show if the racial and national problems remain acute under the new rule, or if, as in other countries with a liberal constitution, Switzerland for instance, majority and minority races will live in peace and harmony with each other. That the purpose of the Tzecho-Slovak leaders is a liberal and statesmanlike one, appeared in the Declaration of Independence, issued in Paris on October 18, 1918, which reads as follows:

"We accept and shall adhere to the ideals of modern democracy, as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson: the principles of liberated mankind, of the actual equality of nations, and of governments deriving their just power from the consent of the governed. We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles of Lincoln, and of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen."

Liberated and United

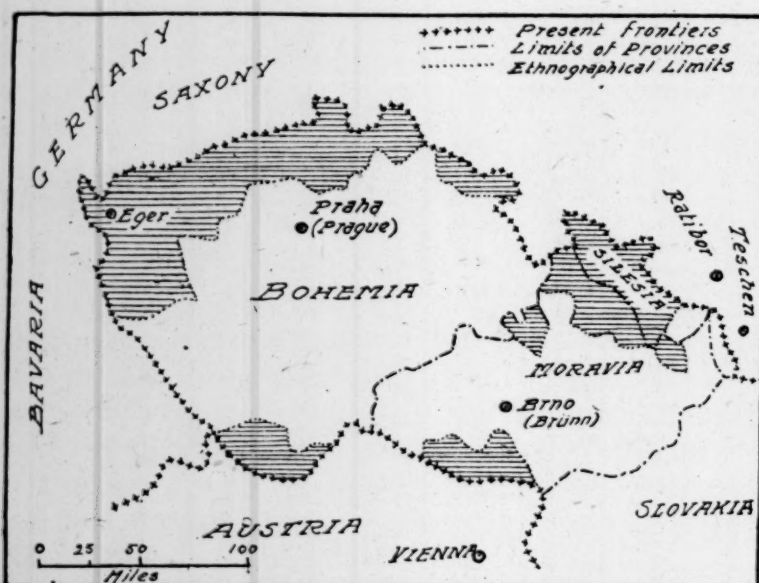
"We shall outline only the main principles of the Constitution of the

Tzecho-Slovak nation. The final decision as to the Constitution itself falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people."

"... The Tzecho-Slovak state shall be a republic. In constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press, and the right of assembly and petition. Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage. Women shall be placed on equal footing with men, politically, socially, and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation: national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of the initiative and referendum. The standing army will be replaced by militia."

Bismarck used to say that the master of Bohemia would be the master of Europe. To which the Tzecho-Slovaks report "Let Liberty, then, be the master of Bohemia."

The latest news is that the Slovak parties have completely amalgamated with the Czechs in the new Parliament. There will therefore be only one Social-Democrat club, one Agrarian club and one Catholic party. This marks a new step in the wiping out of all national differences among Tzecho-Slovaks. The Germans, however, still form a separate group.



Bohemia and its boundaries

Map shows frontiers as well as ethnographical and provincial limits

route, this being a Vickers "Vimy" machine which has been added to the service which the Alro machines have been maintaining. It is able to carry 11 passengers, or one and a quarter tons of goods, and the fare has been fixed at £12 single or £21 return for passengers, and the rate for freight at 1s. 9d. per lb.

Competition in the continental air services is evidently beginning to make itself felt, for a bold bid is being made for the large volume of American passenger traffic which is anticipated during the coming summer. The new "Vimy" machine referred to is splendidly fitted up, the saloon being the most comfortable yet seen in any aeroplane.

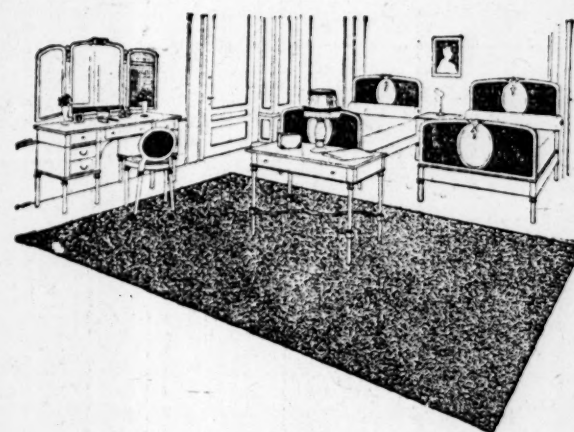
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Can't you just smell the fragrance of the pine trees; and don't you know how good that sizzling bacon is going to taste, and how keen their appetites will be?

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WIRELESS SOCIETIES IN
BRITAIN INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Amateur wireless operators have increased considerably in many parts of the British Isles of late owing to the stringent regulations, which were imposed during the war, having been in a great measure rescinded. This has enabled the users of private wireless apparatus to reorganize a number of the wireless societies and clubs which had necessarily been suspended. Besides these, a large number of new clubs are being formed all over the country.

The interest of the amateur in wireless telegraphy has been greatly stimulated by the possibility of obtaining home wireless sets at a reasonable figure. A wireless receiver which can be installed in the home for about £30, and will take messages from all the principal wireless stations of Europe, was shown recently at a meeting of the Wireless Society of London. This apparatus can be placed in a box 15 inches wide 12 inches broad and 5 inches deep, and for its use no exterior aerial wire is required.

The amateur of today undoubtedly has a much more interesting hobby at his disposal than he had previous to the war. Many of the members of the wireless societies had practical experience of wireless telegraphy during the war in the various branches of the service. Many of the clubs formed aim at instructing their members in the design and construction of their receiving sets; at Manchester there is a workshop attached to the club in which members can construct their own apparatus.

During the recent demonstrations at Chelmsford of the possibilities of wireless telephony, when at stated hours for a fortnight the day's news and vocal and instrumental selections were flashed into space, great interest was taken by the members of the wireless societies which had a receiving apparatus.

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SPHERE OF WOMEN IS OF VARIED KIND

Writer Shows Women Active
Both as Magistrates and Taxi-
cab Drivers—Women Op-
posed to Any Form of Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lady Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's daughter, struck the right note in her speech at Oxford, when she said that one thing was clear, namely, that women would always set their faces against any form of violence, whether it was war abroad, or class conflict at home. The evident appreciation of her audience showed that she had the support of the meeting. The word "violence" may have many interpretations, but one consult Webster's Dictionary, but one at least which is appropriate at the present time is that indicating "highly excited action, whether physical or moral."

There can hardly be a doubt that the world in general is highly excitable, and there is little pains taken "to pour oil on the troubled waters." It rather seems that efforts are made to stir up the strife. Under the guise of education, children in the London County Council schools are given the daily papers to study as part of the school course, and a picture of the children studying the newspapers appeared in one paper under the caption "Newspaper Lesson," with the added information that by this means, children gained a ready grip of the present day history of their country.

School Children on Strike

It is not said what particular papers are included in the lesson, but on another page of the same periodical there was a picture of school children on strike, because their old master had retired and a new one had taken his place! Of course it is satisfactory to learn that "the little strikers were persuaded to return to their desks," no doubt feeling greatly satisfied at having pictures in the papers, and priding themselves on "being like grownups," but it does not tend to lessen "highly excitable action," nor to advance education in any sense of the word.

In contrast to excitable action one need only instance the first Welsh woman magistrate, a calm, serene figure who is well known on the platform in London, namely Mrs. Lloyd George, J. P. The court at which she took her seat as magistrate is at Portmadoc, and is one at which Mr. Lloyd George figured in his earliest days as an advocate.

Recently the County Palatine of Lancaster appointed 24 women magistrates, among whom were Mrs. Lucy N. Wild of Manchester, Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone of Liverpool and Mrs. Annie E. Holme of Lancaster.

Among the delegates who have visited London from the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, are two women delegates interested in dresses, blouses and other "fashion goods." The party consists of 34 delegates in all, under the direction of Dr. Pistor, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The party brought with them 20 car loads of samples, valued at £60,000, and Dr. Pistor emphasized the fact that the financial proceeds of the visit would be entirely devoted to the purchase of raw materials to supply the wants of Austria itself and were not to be used for the manufacture of articles for export to England.

Women Taxi Drivers

Among the avocations of women during the war, that of driving motors

and lorries became very general. It is surprising therefore that only four women passed the Scotland Yard test for taxi-drivers, and only one out of the four is now plying for hire as a taxi-cab driver and this one states that she does not consider it a very lucrative profession. On the other hand, hiring out private motor-cars, and advising as to the merits of cars, is becoming quite a calling, and the smart woman chauffeur in uniform is not an extraordinary sight in London today.

Sir Percival Phillips writing from Constantinople, gives an interesting account in The Daily Express of Halide Edib Hanem, the Turkish authoress, who, he states, is one of the most forceful personalities in that troubled quarter of the Muhammadan world. Mrs. Hanem was the first Turkish girl to enter the American college for women at Constantinople, but this action raised such an outcry that she reluctantly abandoned her studies for the time till she could go back to them with fresh determination. Then again the Sultan intervened, and again she obeyed only to disobey once more. Thus she struggled through the entire course and finished with honors. Other Turkish women watched her with curiosity, but gradually her example began to have effect, and others followed her along the new road.

A Turkish Authoress

This lady developed literary talents and wrote novels of Turkish life which had a wide sale. She mingled with Europeans, and became familiar with the life of the western world. After the revolution she visited France and England. Yet she never abandoned her faith. She became an ardent Pan-Islamist, and all her efforts for the emancipation of Turkish womanhood were aimed at development without loss of religion. She retained the distinctive head-dress of a Muhammadan woman, but went unveiled.

This Turkish lady speaks English perfectly, is extraordinarily gifted, and has a complete grasp of politics. An intimate friend describes her however, as "the most dangerous freemason of the Nationalist movement."

RENT INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Council of Industry, the newly organized provincial tribunal before which Labor and Capital must arbitrate differences, and which is also authorized to probe economic conditions generally from time to time at the discretion of its members, will commence an investigation into the subject of house rents. The matter has been brought to the attention of the council by the Women's Service League of the Great War Veterans Association. The Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) is the presiding officer of the council. The procedure will be to obtain as much data as possible from landlords and tenants on rents charged for dwellings. No action can be brought by the council against a rent "profiteer," but the council is authorized to make such public statements covering its findings as the facts seem to warrant.

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REACTIONARIES AS SEEN IN BAVARIA

Leader, Dr. Heim, Said to Aim
at Establishing Monarchist
State of Bavaria and Austria

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Whereas the government, in Berlin has evinced signs of considerable anxiety for some time past at the wave of Bolshevism that has engulfed Westphalia—and the swelling tide of reaction rising and bidding fair to overwhelm Pomerania, voices have been silent as regards Bavaria. Here, where the Soviets succeeded, failed and were supplanted by the bourgeoisie, the reactionaries have been for longer than Prussia cares to think, not merely a menace, but a fait accompli. If the true explanation lies in the fact of the Bavarian temperament being one exclusive to that part of the world and to that only—this is the country mentioned by Tacitus as being peculiar to itself and like to none other of his acquaintance—the faults of Berlin policy have aggravated matters considerably. The centralization of national institutions has injured national pride. Post, railways, taxes—all these were autonomous. The Socialist leaders, deeply pessimistic for some months past, blame the shortsightedness of the men at the helm, the while they declare that Dr. Heim, the leading spirit of the moment, has for his sole end in view the establishment of a large independent and monarchist state, Roman Catholic to the core, consisting of Bavaria and Austria combined.

Two Vital Facts

The observant traveler, even on a short visit to the country, soon becomes aware of two vital facts. Here is no hatred of France, no bitterness against England. The peasant plows his fields and plants his potatoes obsessed by two hatreds only. One is his detestation of Prussia, the other his detestation of the Jews. As among all races where minds are slow moving these last have overrun the countryside to such an extent that it is possible to find an improvised synagogue in almost every village buried among the hills. The only trade is in geese for the markets of Munich, Wurzburg, or the nearest big town, but such as it is the Jew is the

middleman. The flame is fanned by the severely Roman Catholic spirit pervading the entire country save where Protestantism, coupled with option of religious instruction in the schools, has come to be synonymous with Socialism and destruction.

The November revolution was fought out by workmen of the capital, Munich; it has taken some time for the conservative agricultural population to realize just exactly what happened. Having come to a conclusion regarding those breathless events at last it has resolved to ignore them. Monarchist to an extent that might almost be called fanaticism—whole towns looked upon the incarceration of their rightful king as a base plot—Dr. Heim's plan may be said to have its foundations rooted on solid ground.

Five Political Parties

There are five political parties corresponding in the main to those of Prussia, save that here the Junker is less in evidence than the equally conservative, less highly pedigreed bauer (peasant). The former National Liberals, the present Volks Partei of Prussia, are known here as the Middle Party. They are conservative Protestants. The Volks Partei here is the equivalent of the Prussian Center, or Clerical Party. The Bauernbund is purely agrarian, but considerably more liberal than the two former, and the Democrats are few in number and have no partisans outside the big towns. Socialists are majority or independent as in Prussia, but here the influence of Dr. Heim is too far-reaching to admit of their actually menacing his separatist endeavors. The Bauernbund is not entirely in favor of his monarchial and separatist policy, but still less inclined to look with favor upon government as Berlin has understood it till now.

It is significant of present events that a month ago at Munich even the most innocent of Socialist placards were

forbidden while the "Ordnungsblock," a purely monarchist and anti-semitic organization, had covered the walls with announcements that they would finish with the Jewish question in a single night. All that they demanded was permission to choose their night.

PROTECTING TREES IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The city has passed special ordinances to protect trees. It is an offense for persons other than authorized officials to tamper with them. Residential sections of Winnipeg are gradually becoming park-like stretches shaded by large trees. The city records show that 110,000 trees have been planted within the city limits, including the parks. Of this number 75,000 are on the streets. The Parks Board, which has jurisdiction over the boulevards, has planted 28,000 trees along the 120 miles of street so beautified, the total cost for tree planting being \$26,000. Property owners have been responsible for the planting of 47,000 more trees on the boulevards in front of their residences.

PUBLIC BUILDING DELAY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Subordination of public building to home construction is urged by the Citizens Union in a letter to the Board of Estimate asking that the new county courthouse be delayed. An outlay of \$14,000,000, required for this purpose, would further delay the building of homes when they are most needed, it says, since labor and materials will not be devoted to private ends while the city undertakes such a large project regardless of expense and conditions.

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The first summer days find the Gray Shop in complete readiness with cool apparel, selected to meet the particular needs of the woman who requires the larger sizes.

Tub Frocks in the Extra and Larger Sizes \$17.50 to \$75

Some are becomingly simple styles for morning wear, others in smart afternoon modes. Many of these are of voiles, printed and plain, or all-white.

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Fine white gabardine skirts and also of surf satin, a cotton fabric, in smart new summer fashions. Priced \$8 to \$17.50.

The blouses are of sheer voiles in many attractive new styles, some all white, others with stripings in color. Prices are \$3.50 to \$10

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CIVIL SERVANTS AND ORGANIZED WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A resolution favoring the affiliation of the local branch of the Civil Service Association with the Trades and Labor Council was defeated by a narrow majority at a meeting of the employees of the provincial government called to discuss the subject. This proposal of affiliation has been under consideration for several months, in fact since the organization of the civil servants came into existence and it has aroused some bitter feelings. That it should have been considered has been the cause of scores of civil servants refusing to join the association. The Civil Service Association now holds a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The main argument put up against the affiliation proposal was that its effect would be to break the association in twain. Union organization among civil servants, it was pointed out, would be incompatible with the oath of allegiance which they take to serve 100 per cent of the people of the Province without regard to section or party. It was stated they were not employees but trustees. If they affiliated with Labor in elections they would be called upon to contribute to party funds and would thus be entering into politics.

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FOOTWEAR SEASON HAS DULL OPENING

Conditions in Shoe Market Most Perplexing—Members of the Trade Say Increase in Demand Would Further Inflation Values

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—For many years the Boston shoe market has not faced the opening of an active season with such perplexing conditions as are now existing.

The season starts with a general reduction, fairly commensurate with the drop in leather prices. In no other department of manufacturing, however, has the cost of production receded and it is understood that labor would have submitted a new wage list had not the business depression in manufacturing centers occasioned a reduction of output.

In the shoe trade it is considered that the reduction in footwear prices will not be permanent as it has been brought about mainly by the low level of leather prices and abundant stocks. An increase in the demand would further inflate values.

Packer Hide Market

Sales during the week ended June 19 were of little account, tanners showing no interest, evidently waiting for the market to move and offer inducements that might justify a purchase of fair proportions.

Hide buyers are not anxious to operate, and declare that they will not go down until the demand for leather becomes more normal. Especially will this be a feature while the hide merchants refuse to quote prices corresponding with this period of depression.

The smaller packers are booking some sales, being willing to meet conditions, but the market as a whole is noncommittal, although a downward trend is noticeable. Native steers were sold at 25 cents.

Business like quotations may not be heard until some of the larger tanners have obtained what they want at a clean-up price basis. But the prospects for marketing leather must be more assuring before even they will enter the market in earnest.

The immediate future does not promise much activity, and the prospects of restoring the stability of the hide market is not very reassuring. The unexpected foreign demand for patent leather last week, however, may be the beginning of an overseas outlet which may add some strength to the present low range of values in both the hide and leather markets.

Leather Market

Although new business was comparatively light, it was such that the tanners, more particularly heavy leather tanners, felt encouraged, and a much better feeling was manifested throughout the leather market as a whole.

Local buyers are rather slow in starting, and so far have bought little beyond small lots, but those from the larger western factories are figuring on fair-sized blocks of leather, which, with a spurt of foreign activity, gives to the future a more hopeful aspect.

Conditions, however, are still below normal, as June is usually a very active month, although there is no doubt that the worst has been reached, and from now on it is expected that the situation will gradually improve.

Quotations are low, considering what they have been during the last few years, but many predict that the market will become firmer now that the season has advanced so far that buying will be more or less obligatory, although the return to record prices is not considered possible while raw stock holds to its present low levels.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a curtailment, which in some cases was a complete shutdown during most of this month, Massachusetts shoe factories are beginning to resume. The larger factories in Lynn are this week starting shoe cutting again, and by July 1 most plants there are expected to be running at a normal rate. Although Haverhill's tendency to resume is somewhat less marked, and also that in Brockton, it is expected in both cities that the end of the month will witness considerable progress made toward resumption.

In view of the nearly 30-day slackening, the usual brief July shutdown will probably be omitted this year.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	36.55	36.87	36.50	36.52
October	34.90	35.25	34.56	34.64
December	32.75	33.12	32.45	32.51
January	32.35	32.48	31.87	31.88
March	31.80	32.01	31.45	31.47
May	31.15	31.39	30.90	30.90

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	36.55	36.87	36.50	36.52
October	34.90	35.25	34.56	34.64
December	32.75	33.12	32.45	32.51

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

LONDON, England—About £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in gold will be shipped to America shortly, according to reports here.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	137	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	137	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Inter Corp	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Loco	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Smelters	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am T & T	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Wagon	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Aracoma	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atchafalpa	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
At Gulf & W I	160	160	159 1/2	159 1/2
B & O	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Baldwin Loco	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Beth Steel	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Can Pac	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Can Leather	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chandler	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chgo Cane Sugar	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chgo R I & Pac	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chgo	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Corn Products	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cruicible Steel	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Gen Electric	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motors	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Goodrich	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Inter Paper	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Marine	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo pte	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mex Petro	177 1/2	177 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Midvale	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pan Am	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Penn	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Punta Alegre	103	103 1/2	103	103
Y Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
No Pacific	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rep I & S	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep Dutch N Y	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
S J	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Texas Co	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Rubber	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U S Realty	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Westinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Worthington	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Total sales	407,300			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 15 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 16 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 17 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 18 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 19 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Lib 20 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 6 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 7 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 8 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 9 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 10 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 11 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 12 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 13 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 14 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 15 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 16 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 17 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 18 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 19 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Anglo-French 20 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
A A Ch Com	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
Am Bosch	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
Am Tool	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/2
Am Zinc	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Arizona Com	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Booth Fish	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Boston Elev	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Boston & Me	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Bute & Sup	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
C of Copenham	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 6 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 7 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 8 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 9 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 10 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 11 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 12 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 13 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 14 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 15 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 16 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 17 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 18 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 19 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Un King 20 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10
Auto Fuel	56	58
Boone	3 1/2	3 3/4
Boston Mont	66	68
Caledonia	24	26
Carib Synd	17	18
Cities S Brkrs Cts	35 1/2	36 1/2
Cora Copper	3	3 1/2
Genl Asst Hatt	72 1/2	73 1/2
Heyden Chem	15 1/2	16 1/2
Indian Pkg	8	9
Inter Petrol	36	36 1/2
Invincible Oil	35	36
Keynote	19	20
Merritt	16 1/2	17 1/2
Midwest Refng	142	143
No Am P & P	7 1/2	7 3/4
Royal Dutch Rights	32	32 1/2
Salt Creek	25	26
Simms Petrol	17 1/2	18
Shelly	9 1/2	9 3/4
Submarine Boat	12	13
Texas Pacific Coal	45 1/2	46 1/2
Un Retail Candy	14 1/2	15
United States Sun	24	25
White Oil	19 1/2	20 1/2
Wright Martin	5 1/2	6

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23	25
Buckeye Pipe	85	87
Hillside Pipe Line	165	166
Indiana Pipe	85	86
Ohio Oil	208	210
South Penn	270	280
S O of Cal	310	315
S O of Ind	680	685
S O of Kan	820	825
S O of Ky	350	355
S O of N Y	285	290
Union Tank	107	111

DOWNWARD TREND SHOWN BY STOCKS

The development of the railroad strike and high money rates were reflected in the irregular tone of the New York stock market yesterday. During the first part of the session a few of the speculative issues were the only ones to vary more than a fraction. Some of the usual leaders, including United States Steel, were quoted in early dealings. Toward the close, however, a pronounced dullness was apparent, and the entire list weakened, occasioned by call money again being quoted at 11 per cent. American Car & Foundry closed with a net loss of 1 1/2, American Locomotive 1 1/2, Bethlehem 1 1/2, Central Leather 1 1/2, Chandler 1 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 2, Pan American Petroleum 1 1/2, Studebaker 1 1/2, Vanadium Steel 1 1/2.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATION

NEW YORK, New York—The Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Company declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, payable to common stockholders of record June 30.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 22

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—B. M. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—L. A. and S. P. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter, Kenneth Carpenter and John Mark of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio—H. E. Oettinger of I. Fallers & Son; Lenox.
Dubuque, Iowa—E. H. Pickenbrock of E. H. Pickenbrock & Son; Lenox.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray and J. W. Schmitt of J. A. Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.
Huntington, Va.—J. E. Norvell of Norvell Chambers Co.; Essex.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New York City—A. Bradshaw of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—Wolf Dvor; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. A. Tobey of Kauffmann Bros.; United States.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. H. Childs of H. Childs Co.; 86 Lincoln Street.
Richmond, Va.—F. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker House.
Richmond, Va.—L. G. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.
Savannah, Ga.—E. A. Well; Essex.
Sedalia, Mo.—G. W. Mackey of Mackey Shoe Co.; United States.
St. Joseph, Mo.—B. J. Add of Battefeld Shoe Co.; Somerset.
St. Louis, Mo.—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.
Toledo, Ohio—F. W. Simmons of Simmons Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Wilmington, N. C.—L. H. Burnett of G. B. French & Sons; Avery.
T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; United States.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

LACKAWANNA EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Although the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is in a strong position financially, there is nothing in its recent earnings record to account for the sudden rise in the stock. In fact, for the first four months of 1920, this road, like many other eastern carriers, had a net operating deficit. The gross for both April and the four months was below that for the corresponding periods of 1919. The four months' net operating deficit was \$218,968, compared with a net in the corresponding months of 1919 of \$3,935,926.

CHICAGO BOARD

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON MEETS
SUDDEN REVERSE

United States Championship Prospects Receive a Severe Blow With the Unexpected Defeat of a Former Title Holder

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office (WIMBLEDON, England (Tuesday))—The second day's play in the world's tennis championships began with a match between F. G. Lowe, one of England's hopes in the tournament, and Zengo Shimidzu, his conqueror at Beckenham. On the famous center court where W. M. Johnston opened yesterday, the English player was eliminated by a score of 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

This result was not surprising; but there followed an event which will be talked about for the rest of the tournament, no less than the defeat of the United States player, Johnston, who was expected to win the challenge rounds without serious opposition except that provided by compatriots. His conqueror is J. C. Parke, an Irish International, who found Johnston's powerful drive by no means insuperable. The score was 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 5-5.

A. H. Gobert defeated H. S. Owen without difficulty; P. M. Davison survived the second round at the expense of another British player, C. P. Dixon, and S. N. Doust won from R. M. K. Turnbull. Hardy, a United States player, defeated Major T. Moss today. W. T. Tilden 2d and R. N. Williams 2d were winners yesterday evening.

HARVARD NINE WINS
COMMENCEMENT GAME

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Princeton	3	2	.600
Yale	2	2	.500
Harvard	1	2	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Harvard University defeated Yale University here yesterday in the annual commencement day baseball game between the two institutions. More than 12,000 persons saw the contest. The Crimson team won by hitting the ball at the right time and because of the wildness of H. C. Selleck '21, the Eli pitcher, in the second inning. W. B. Felton, for the visitors pitched an all-tight game, allowing only four hits. Two of these were made in the first inning, and few hits went outside of the infield thereafter. On the other hand, Selleck was not effective in the pinches and lacked control, passing three men and hitting two.

Yale's first tally came in the opening inning. Murphy hit to left field and was advanced by Sawyer's sacrifice bunt. He stole third, and came in when C. L. Flaherty '20 made a long hit to center field. E. J. Diamond '21 ended the inning by fouling out. Harvard tied the score in the next time at bat. E. C. Lincoln '22 hit a "Texas leaguer" single over third base. The next two men received passes, and Selleck forced in a run by hitting A. J. Conlon '22. R. P. Hallowell '20 then struck out, and the inning was ended when R. W. Emmons '22 hit to M. P. Aldrich '22 and forced Conlon at second.

Harvard scored two more in the sixth. W. B. Frothingham '21 hit safely to center field. L. A. Hallick '22 was out on a fly bunt, but Lincoln also hit to center, advancing Frothingham to third. A. B. Blair '22 hit to short and the runner was caught at the home plate in a pretty play. Lincoln and Blair both scored on a long hit to deep short by Felton. Then Conlon was thrown out at first. Harvard added another run in the eighth, when Frothingham hit a pitched ball, scored on a stolen base, an error by Sawyer and a hit by Blair.

A Yale rally was stopped in the ninth when Hallowell caught a fly ball and doubled Aldrich at first. Selleck ended the game by striking out the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	5	11	4
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	10	2

Batteries—Felton and Blair; Selleck and Peters. Time—2h.

UNION BOAT CLUB MEN
HAVE FIRST WORKOUT

LONDON, England (Monday)—The big squad of United States representatives of the Union Boat Club of Boston, Massachusetts, nearly all of whom are Harvard University oarsmen, having established their headquarters at Henley on the Thames, had their first practice there on Saturday. In its initial spin the eight tested its new boat. The crew seemed to be in fine

condition, and displayed excellent form, giving promise of proving to be formidable competitors at the Royal Henley regatta, June 30 and July 1. All this week the Americans will be on the river twice daily. By using the rowing machines on board the steamer, the men kept in fine shape during their trip over the Atlantic.

Considerable disappointment is expressed here over the failure of Dr. Paul Withington to come over with the party, as he is very popular in British rowing circles. As a result of his withdrawal there will be only one American entry for the diamond sculls event, W. C. Chanler, who comes here with a good record, having won the singles sculls in the American Henley at Philadelphia.

It was the original intention of the Americans to enter two eights, one for the Thames Cup and one for the defense of the Grand Challenge Cup, which Harvard University holds, but now it has been decided to compete only in the latter event. Instead of a second eight the visitors will enter a four of the Stewards' Cup.

BRITANNIA IS
TO RACE AGAIN

Famous Pleasure Yacht Belonging to King George is the Most Celebrated in European Waters

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—King George's yacht Britannia, which was put afloat last year and will fly her racing flag for the present year on the Clyde with His Majesty on board, is probably the most celebrated pleasure vessel afloat in European waters and this is by no means due to the fact that she was built for King Edward and has always been essentially "the King's yacht." Her reputation rests on a much more sound basis, for she has proved herself to be the best and most reliable racing yacht ever built in England. C. L. Watson, her designer, was a designer of rare talent and was particularly fortunate in

and made a perfect picture as she led the fleet by a few lengths; but there was a sad difference on the next round. Then she was whirled in and her sails were "anyhow." It was precisely the same picture as presented itself when Shamrock the First rounded the lee mark at Sandy Hook in the first race, in which the wind enabled the yachts to finish. Every rope seemed to have stretched a few yards and every inch of canvas to have become a bag.

Navahoe had no chance whatever in England against such a vessel as Britannia, and in addition to her ill-cut sails she had trouble on several occasions with her centreplate—a contrivance never popular in England, and quite unsuitable to an able ballasted yacht. As a matter of fact, the only attempt to introduce the centreplate in a large yacht in England was made by G. L. Watson in the 40-rater Queen Mab about this time, and it was soon decided to discard it altogether, for the boat sailed better on the wind without the plate up.

When King Edward's ship passed into the hands of King George, rather high bulwarks were built on to her, giving a somewhat "cruiser" appearance. She is, as was said before, one of the most consistent racing yachts ever built, and considering the fact that when she was put together there was no thought of scantling regulations, it speaks volumes for the builder to find the old vessel as staunch as when she was launched. For she has sailed many a hard race and she has always been driven hard, and yet today she floats in any anchorage as pretty a picture as any yachtsmen may wish to see. There is nothing of the "freak" about her for she was built in the transition stage between measurements by so-called tonnage and measurements by sail, before the freaks of the latter had begun to make their appearance. Thus she embodies the virtues of both rules and none whatever of their faults. The spoon bow is only hinted at and is just sufficient to counteract the worst tendencies of the old straight-stemmed yachts, rendering the vessel peculiarly weatherly and dry in a head sea.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	28	19	.597
New York	28	22	.562
Chicago	22	25	.468
Boston	22	26	.457
Washington	21	28	.430
St. Louis	20	28	.417
Detroit	19	37	.339
Philadelphia	16	43	.271

RESULTS TUESDAY
Cleveland 13, Boston 5.
St. Louis 9, New York 3.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

BROWNS HAVE EASY TIME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 0 0 2 4 1 0 0 0—9 14 1
New York 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3 9 0
Batteries—Davis and Severed; Mays, Collins and Hannah. Hoffman. Umpires—Nalbin and Connolly.

CLEVELAND, WITH 20 HITS, WINS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 0 0 2 5 4 0 2 0—13 20 0
Boston 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0—5 12 0
Batteries—Saidwell and O'Neill; Bush, Ebel and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

WASHINGTON IS VICTOR
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—6 9 1
Detroit 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Batteries—Zachary and Gharrett; Daus, Allen and Ansmith. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX HOLD GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 9 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 0
Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

BRADLEY ENTERS
OLYMPIC TRIAL

Star University of Kansas All-Around Athlete Is to Enter Western Tryouts at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—E. L. Bradley '22, America's College premier all-around athlete, who gained that title when he won the Pentathlon at the recent Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the University of Kansas colors, is being pointed for the Olympic tryouts in Chicago, this summer.

At the national tryouts Bradley will very probably be entered in the Dekathlon, 10 all-around event, according to Coach K. A. Schladerman, because he is much better fitted for it than for the Pentathlon.

A review of the history of Bradley shows he has won more track medals and cups than possibly any other individual track athlete in the Middle West. His track history started when he was a junior in the high school at Cherokee, Oklahoma. He has been in athletics since he was 16 years old and his high school records show eight cups and 55 medals won at state and national high school meets.

At present he is a sophomore at the University of Kansas and is 23 years old. He weighs 170 pounds and is 5ft. 9½ in. tall. He was born near Oskaloosa, Iowa, but prior to coming to the University of Kansas lived in Cherokee, Oklahoma. He is an exceptionally good student and is a member of the Acacia fraternity, the national college Masonic fraternity. He was a freshman class officer last year and this spring was elected to the University of Kansas athletic board.

During the world war he made a brilliant record in camp athletics as a private for six months in Company B, Eightieth Infantry, stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

He won the Pentathlon at the Penn Relay Carnival with 13 points, taking second place in the running broad jump, javelin throw, and 200-meter race; third place in the discus throw; and fourth place in the 1500-meter race. The records made by Bradley are:

75-Yard Dash—7½s.	1920
100-Yard Dash—10s.	1920
Arkansas Valley	1917
220-Yard Dash—28s.	1920
Pennsylvania Relays	1920
880-Yard Run—2m. 18s.	1920
Urbana, Illinois	1929
75-Yard High Hurdles—10½s.	1920
Urbana, Illinois	1920
220-Yard Low Hurdles—27s.	1920
Lawrence, Kansas (practice)	1920
Running High Jump—5ft. 11½ in.	1918
Kansas City Athletic Club	1917
Running Broad Jump—32ft. 2 in.	1917
Chicago, Illinois	1917
Pole Vault—10ft. 3 in.	1914
Oklahoma State	1914
12-Pound Shotput—48ft. 6 in.	1913
Kansas City Athletic Club	1913
16-Pound Shotput—41ft. 2 in.	1913
Manhattan, Kansas	1920
Discus Throw—115ft.	1918
University of Kansas	1918
Javelin Throw—168ft.	1918
Kansas University	1918

HARVARD CONFIDENT
AS RACE DRAWS NEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD TRAINING QUARTERS, RED TOP, Connecticut—The Harvard University crews are confident that with yesterday afternoon's splendid practice session they went a long way toward winning the coming race with Yale University. With the Eli crews from Gales Ferry as their guests last evening, the Crimson oarsmen feel that their chances of completing the season successfully are exceedingly good.

In the morning the second and freshmen eights left the boat about ten o'clock and immediately proceeded down stream to the one-mile mark, slightly less than that distance

from the boathouse. With an incoming tide and strong up-stream wind, Coach William Haines rowed the two crews up to the half-mile mark, lined them up, and started them off. The second immediately swung into a fairly low stroke, while the freshmen followed with stroke slightly faster and shorter. For the first quarter-mile the two crews were fairly neck-and-neck, but in the following distance the freshmen showed slightly superior power and pulled ahead, finishing half a length in front of their opponents. The freshmen's time for the half-mile was 2m. 29.3-5s.

By this time the varsity had left the boathouse, so Coach Haines sent the second and freshman away up stream for a paddle of about a mile and then back to the boat. Under the eyes of the coach and F. L. Higginson Jr., chairman of the Harvard Rowing Committee, the crew made good time and crossed the finish line 2m. 28.3-5s. after the start. After a slight row up stream for about a mile and a half the crew returned at fast clip to the boat. Those who will spend the rest of the week at Red Top are Dennett Withington, brother of Dr. Paul Withington; D. B. Hull, L. W. Rathbun, and Robert Bradford.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	31	22	.585
Chicago	30	25	.545
Brooklyn	28	24	.538
St. Louis	30	27	.526
Pittsburgh	25	24	.510
Boston	22	28	.438
Philadelphia	23	32	.418
New York	23	32	.418

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 7.
Boston 3, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 10, New York 4.

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

CINCINNATI REDS WIN

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 3 0 1
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 9 2
Batteries—Lugue and Wingo; Causey, Gallia and Traggesser. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PITTSBURGH WINS AT START

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 1 3 3 0 0 0 2 0—9 16 2
Brooklyn 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 10 4
Batteries—Ponder and Schmidt; Pfeffer, Smith, Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

CUBS EASILY ARE WINNERS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2 10 16 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 13 1
Batteries—Tyler, Carter and O'Farrell; Benton, Barnes, Hubbell and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BRAVES WIN IN ELEVENTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3 10 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 8 1
Batteries—Haines and Clemons; Scott and Cowdy. O'Neill. Umpires—Klem and Smale.

JOHNSON WINS STATE TITLE

HAVERFORD, Pennsylvania—Wallace Johnson, national semi-finalist in 1919, won the Pennsylvania state lawn tennis championship Saturday when he defeated Capt. Carl Fish Fischer of the University of Pennsylvania, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

PRINCETON MEN
GET INTO LEAD

Three Tiger Representatives Head Opening Day List in Intercollegiate Golf Association Championship Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GLEN COVE, New York—Though the arrangement of the tournament left nothing conclusive in the results, the first day of the Intercollegiate Golf Association championship on the Nassau Country Club golf links showed that Princeton University, winner of last year, was again likely to capture the team championship, while the result of the individual competition was very open, any of 10 or 12 being possibilities.

The scores Tuesday applied as the first half of the team championships only. The remaining 36 holes of medal play today, besides completing the team championship, will act as a qualifying round for the individual championship, the 32 lowest scores continuing at match play on Thursday. Of the low scorers for the day the three making the best showing were members of the Princeton team. J. S. Dean, runner-up for the individual honors in 1919, was first with 154, closely followed by his teammates, T. J. E. Pulling with 156 and S. E. Foster with 157. A. L. Walker Jr., of Columbia University, present individual champion, also scored 157, while two members of the Yale University team, which stood second in the team score—J. W. Sweetser and Sidney Scott—scored 160. J. H. Eaton of Harvard University and M. W. Littleton Jr., also a member of the Princeton team, after making low scores in the morning round, fell back in the afternoon. The summary:

	Out	In	Tl.
J. S. Dean, Princeton	78	76	154
T. J. E. Pulling, Princeton	75	81	156
S. E. Foster, Princeton	75	82	157
A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia	77	80	157
J. W. Sweetser, Yale	78	82	160
Sidney Scott, Yale	82	78	160
M. W. Littleton Jr., Princeton	78	89	167
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth	85	81	166
C. W. Baker, Harvard	83	83	167
S. S. Bush, Yale	88	79	167

RACE IS FINALLY CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—After a late afternoon attempt to start the tenth in the series of cup contestants races today, competition had to be called off because the Vanitie, at the line just before the start, carried away one of her main shrouds to starboard. The mast withstood the strain and the big sloop was able to return to the harbor with no other damage. The repairs are already under way and the racing will be continued tomorrow.

DARTMOUTH GIVES LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Awards of varsity track letter were made by the Dartmouth Athletic Council Tuesday to the following men: Capt. E. E. Myers, C. F. McHugh, J. W. Prentiss, J. Z. Jordan, J. A. Shelburne, E. J. Thomson, L. H. Weld and A. J. Coakley.



Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale University crew

YALE CREWS HAVE DAY
OF LIGHT PRACTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Connecticut—Only light workouts for the Yale University crews took place yesterday. Under the direction of Coach Guy Nickalls, the junior varsity rowed half a mile against the tide and wind in order to become accustomed to these conditions, which will probably prevail Friday morning, being paced over this distance by the varsity. The latter practiced starts and rowed about a quarter of a mile. The Harvard University eights were out at the same time, and the rival crews paddled along side by side trying to seize each other up.

The weather conditions have continued to be very poor, a miniature zale blowing up this afternoon making the going hard. The juniors practiced several starts and rowed a short distance with the varsity. The staking out of the course was completed yesterday.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Hampshire defeated Essex by an innings and 62 runs today in the county cricket championship. Middlesex defeated Lancashire by an innings and 37 runs; Leicester defeated Notts by 5 wickets; and Surrey defeated Yorkshire, hitherto undefeated this season, by 204 runs.

J. B. KELLY BREAKS RECORD

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—J. B. Kelly, Vesper Club oarsman, established the senior quarter-mile dash record in the annual navy day regatta on the Schuylkill River Saturday, making the distance in 1m. 13s.

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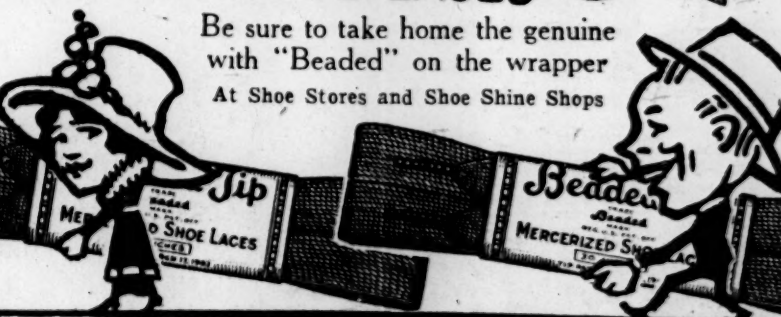
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HYDRO-ELECTRIC MEN
AT CHIPPAWA STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Work is at a standstill on the big development works of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the publicly owned utility at Chippawa on the Niagara Peninsula, as the result of a strike of 1500 men employed on construction, after a mass meeting.

The trouble between the Hydro Commission and its employees is on the surface more a matter of book-keeping than anything else. Until May of last year employees had a 10-hour day. During the following 12 months the commission tried out the plan of an eight-hour day with time-and-a-half pay for an additional two hours of overtime. The experiment was not satisfactory and since May 15 the men have worked only eight hours, at 10 cents more per hour than they received during the previous year. This gave them \$240 per week less than formerly, or \$24 per week as against \$26.40 per week. The reduction in hours and weekly wages caused 1000 laborers to leave the work and now the commission's announcement that it will enforce the flat 10-hour day at 50 cents an hour has caused the remaining 1200 men to go out, although the new arrangement will net the men \$6 a week more than they have been receiving.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, stated after a meeting of the commissioners that they would close down indefinitely work on the Chippawa power development scheme rather than raise their last offer to the laborers on strike. The chief arguments of the commission against further increases in wages are those of the prohibitive cost of the undertaking if they are so raised. The increased cost of construction would be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. The offer of the commission means \$1,000,000 as it is.

ONE-WAY STREETS PLAN LOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—An ordinance to establish one-way streets in the business district of Chicago has been defeated in the City Council. Trial of the plan during the Republican national convention, on Wabash Avenue, the street leading to the Coliseum, where the convention was held, were so successful that it was thought the plan would be a good one for permanent adoption in the district of the city where traffic congestion is greatest. The City Council, however, decided that such a measure was not yet necessary for the control of traffic in the city streets.

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NEW YORK CITY—Five-room corner apart. mod. furnished, electricity, until October 1920. Johnson, 104 Waterbury Place, Spring 2461.

WENT 71ST ST., 346, New York City—Room suitable for two people.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

Writers, whatever their political label, will have a sedate thrill if Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding is elected President. For even writers are human, and it is something to know that at last a professional journalist may enter the White House. Mr. Harding's paper, *The Marion Star*, of which he is editor and proprietor, should have a boom. But writers are cantankerous folk. I have already begun to disagree with Senator Editor Harding. In an interview before the final ballot at Chicago he is reported to have said: "I'd rather make up the front page of a daily-newspaper than to go to the White House." That's where we disagree. I'd rather be President.

It is pleasant for an author to find others lauding the profession of authorship. A writer in *The Tribune* has been wondering what books the delegates to the Chicago convention have read during the past year. Possibly he was struck by the lack of literary allusions in their speeches. Then he proceeds to make this excellent point: that much of Theodore Roosevelt's popularity was due to his habit of always telling people what he was reading. Much of Gladstone's popularity was due to the same cause. I became a Wilsonite three years ago through reading his "History of the American People"—a wise, temperate, and lucid book.

The most successful enterprise of the Academy was due to the instinct of the editor that the British public was enormously interested in what Mr. Gladstone read. The editor found one morning in Quare's trade catalog an article by Mr. Gladstone narrating his adventures among second-hand book shops. He telegraphed to Hawarden for permission to reprint the article, which was readily given. The next day almost every daily paper in England of importance reprinted the article and accompanied it with an editorial. This magnificent advertisement did not cost The Academy a penny. I suggest to Senator Harding that he should publish in *The Marion Star* an article called "Books That Have Influenced Me, and Why." Bookish Democrats, even they, will be more kindly disposed to him.

If a reminder were needed of the advantage it is to a statesman and to his family to express interest in literature, there is the case of Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to his Children. Of these "Letters" the sale is now approaching the immense figure of 250,000 copies. To write a successful book may be even better than insuring one's life.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust, and publishers' checks are sent to the naughty as well as the good. No one can have read without anger, or with amusement if ironically fashioned, the statement that Ludendorff, Hindenburg and von Kluck have bought castles in Germany. Switzerland from the royalties they received from their war books. They were paid in dollars and pounds; they thrived on the depreciation of the mark. If Thomas Hardy adds to "The Dynasts" a volume on the Great War, the spectacle of these three defeated generals making fortunes out of books explaining their defeat, and shifting the blame to somebody else, should provide amazing material for his ironical pen.

MRS. LUTHER LIVINGSTONE, I notice, is preparing a Kipling bibliography. I hope she will note the strange history of the wonderful poem on page 95 of the Inclusive Edition, called "Dedication from 'Barrack Room Ballads.'" beginning: "Beyond the path of the outmost sun through utter darkness hurled—Farther than ever comet fared or vagrant star-dust swirled—Live such as fought and sailed and ruled and loved and made our world."

I first knew this poem, years ago, when it was published in *The Scots Observer* under the title of "The Blind Bug." It was then longer and finer, and was written, at white heat, as an impassioned defense of Rabelais. "The Blind Bug" was never published in book form, but years later it was issued out down, changed, and I think not improved, as a moving and majestic threnody on Wolcott Balestier. Now it appears in the Inclusive Edition, the name of Wolcott Balestier dropped, and it is described as "Dedication from Barrack Room Ballads." A younger generation must wonder what this poem with the eagle, far horizon sweep has to do with.

"For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' Chuck him out, the brute."

But it's Saviour of 'is country, when the guns begin to shoot."

MY request for information about the "forgotten colony" in the Appalachian Mountains has met with immediate and kindly response. Mr. McDavid Horton writes from Washington suggesting that I communicate with two professors at the University of South Carolina, Messrs. C. Davis and Reed Smith, who have studied the folklore of these mountaineers. Mr. Horton adds: "About a third of the men in a battery of field artillery which I commanded during the World War were mountaineers. Their quaint speech was reminiscent of Chaucer and Spenser, and their superstitions kept the officers interested from first to last."

Miss MacDonald also writes from the Lower Appalachians, Montezuma, within a few miles of the University of the South at Sewanee, informing me that Professor J. M. McBryde of Tufts University, New Orleans, is to give a lecture on July 30th at Montezuma on "Mountain Ballads." Miss MacDonald also commends a book by

one of the mountain poets—Eunice Bell Miles. The title is "Dulcimer," which is, "as you probably know, the rude musical instrument the gleeman uses to improvise the music to match his recitals of his neighborhood, or wild songs of the forest."

SO many volumes by adults claim to be read, and there are so many pictures by mature artists not yet properly examined, that I am not over anxious to study books and drawings by children. Still I was rather interested to meet in the London "Book Monthly" the following list of "Children Who Have Written or Illustrated Books":

Daphne Allen: "A Child's Visions." A collection of religious drawings. "The Birth of the Opal." A child's fancies.

Illustrations to "The Man Who Chose Poverty." The story of St. Francis. By Janet Dyke and Christine Standing.

Daisy Ashford: "The Young Vaisers."

Nancy Berry: "Mr. Touch-Button, or the Home of Beautiful Ideals." Illustrated by H. R. Millar.

Pamela Bianco: "Flora." A book of drawings. With illustrative poems by Walter de la Mare.

Lady Diana Bridgeman: "The Poems and Paintings of."

To these should be added "The Journal of Opal Whiteley," now appearing in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

AN announcement of the week raises the Literary League of Nations, which is a real and effective League of Nations, a step higher. This is the endowment by Viscount Rothermere with a donation of £20,000 of a professorship of United States history at Oxford University. I may be indiscreet, but this seems to me just the kind of dignified and reflective position that President Wilson might hold when the inevitable happens in November. Another aid to the Literary League of Nations is the course of lectures now being delivered by Prof. William B. Cairns, of the University of Wisconsin at King's College, London, on "The Literary Indebtedness of America to England." I should like to hear of a course of lectures at King's College, London, by Mr. H. L. Mencken called "Whoop-lal or America finding Herself in Literature."

TO MY list of Straight Statements I have added:

"The East is a much larger slice of the world than Europeans care to admit. Some say it begins at St. Gothard, where the smells of two continents meet and fight all through that terrible restaurant car dinner in the tunnel."—Rudyard Kipling in "Letters of Travel."

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are—

"Enslaved," by John Masfield.

Because I am curious to discover if anything in this new book of Poems by John Masfield gives me the thrills and the happy memories of "Reynard the Fox."

"The Rising Tide of Color," by Lothrop Stoddard.

Because although not in the least an alarmist, and quite content to wait patiently for the final triumph of good, it interests me to learn Mr. Stoddard's reasons for saying that "white dominance is menaced as it has not been for centuries." —Q. R.

A SERIOUS STUDY

The History of the I. W. W. By Paul Frederick Brissenden. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

A second edition of Paul Frederick Brissenden's "The History of the I. W. W." one of the Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, testifies to the growing recognition in the United States not only of the contest between Labor and capitalistic interests, but to the divergent aims within the Labor group. Since the publication of the first edition of this careful study of that Labor body, known to public by its battle-cry, "One Big Union," the I. W. W. has launched a monthly magazine, and several new weekly newspapers. In view of the many projects in America, as well as abroad, for the nationalization of industries exploiting national resources, and of transportation facilities, it is of particular interest that since the last I. W. W. convention three new industrial unions have been formed among oil workers, coal miners and fishery workers. Even in the American Federation of Labor there is a persistent murmuring of the industrial union idea. There is no comprehending the forces now at work in the American economic system without studying the industrial unionist program, and the history of the growth and development of the I. W. W. in the United States.

METHODS OF WAR

The Art of Fighting: Its Evolution and Progress, with Illustrations from Campaigns of Great Commanders. By Bradley A. Pike. New York: The Century Co. \$3.

Because of its universal scope, this new book by Rear Admiral Pike is necessarily only a rapid survey. The historical illustrations range from Thutmose III to Togo, without, however, any particular mention of the major figures in the recent war. The author's main achievements are stated on the title-page; and the whole book is, in fact, a summary of the chief conclusions regarding warfare that he has arrived at through a long experience. As he says toward the end of the book, "The report of my testimony to Congress, and the fact that I was forced to resign, caused considerable excitement throughout the country, because the position I occupied made me the official expert in such matters." Thus he has turned the more difficultly to the writing of books in order to give the benefit of experience to the world.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Out of My Life, by F. A. Holt. Hindenburg, translated by F. A. Holt. London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 31s. 6d.

Except the Kaiser's own, probably no German personality made so deep and lasting an impression on the popular imagination in the countries which he was seeking to vanquish as that of Marshal von Hindenburg. With his crushing defeat of the Russians at Tannenberg he sprang into immediate fame; and when he was put in supreme command of the Imperial Army he came to be regarded as the personification of Prussian soldiery, efficient and ruthless. He was universally feared and hated. His appearance had much to do with it. The bulky form, the cropped bullet head, and the large moustaches, seemed typical. The handsome, debonaire face of Mackensen, coupled with his quasi-Scottish name and the dashing quality of his early campaigning, wrung even from his enemies a measure of admiration. Tirpitz, because of his long whiskers, was looked on, foolishly enough, as a sort of malevolent Pantaloon. Ludendorff was always rather a shadowy figure, with a brain rather than a man. It was guessed that he was in fact the brain of Hindenburg; but the unskilled watcher of a prize-fight pays more attention to the fist than to the intelligence which directs it. Hindenburg was the fist which was drawing the best blood of non-German Europe. And since he personified the fighting qualities of his race, he was held also to personify the foulness of their fighting. He was the arch-Hun, the simian monster of Raemaekers' cartoons, whom his degraded countrymen worshipped with characteristically pagan rites.

It is to see, among other things, whether one can find corroboration for this vulgar view of the German leader that one turns with interest to his book, which, under the awkward title, "Out of My Life," has been rather clumsily translated by Mr. F. A. Holt and published in a volume made unwieldy by the use of unnecessarily thick paper. Not of course, that if the author is really a villain, he is to be expected to give the fact away in so many words. But to the attentive eye these should be significant indications. The devil, we know, can quote scripture; but he has rarely been successful in altogether concealing the unusual formation of his pedal extremities.

Frankly, it must be confessed that no certain traces of the diabolical stigma are evident in the marshal's book. To estimate its value as military history would call for an elaborate comparison with other narratives, official and unofficial, which is impossible here; for which, moreover, all the essential material is not yet available. Occasionally one suspects a deliberate distortion or suppression; for instance, an emphasis on the numerical inferiority of the German to their opponents in the early days of the war which is surely exaggerated. On the battle of Lodz we get this hyperbolic comment: "In conjunction with the Austro-Hungarians we succeeded in stemming the flood of the East." Of the atrocities committed during the advance into Belgium there is not a breath of a mention, while the French are accused of "heavily hardly expected of the Allies." With regard to the Armenian massacres, it is claimed that Germany did all that was in her power to stop them; an assertion which is at least open to question. The U-boat campaign is expounded on the well-worn ground that it was the only possible answer to the British blockade, which is the occasion for a fine flourish of rhetoric:

"Think of 70,000,000 human beings living in semi-starvation, thousands of them slowly succumbing to its effects. Think of all the babies and arms who perished because their mothers starved! Think of all the children who were left sick and weakly for life! And this was not in distant India or China, where a strong-hearted pitiless nature had refused her blessings rain, but here, in the very center of Europe, the home of culture and humanity!"

A semi-starvation which was the work of the decrees and power of men who were wont to glory in their civilization! Where is the civilization in that? Do these men stand any higher than those others who shocked the whole civilized world by their savagery against non-combatants in the highlands of Armenia and then came to a miserable end in thousands as a punishment of fate? Not a word of the slow and reluctant steps by which the blockade was brought to its final efficiency; not a hint that it was Germany who first decreed that the law of necessity was paramount over considerations of humanity.

In the main, however, these pages bear the stamp of an honest if narrow mind, of that patriotism, the unrefined patriotism expressed in the phrase "My country right or wrong," is the ruling motive; and coupled with that patriotism an unquestioning belief that the profession of soldier is the finest profession in the world and that war is in itself a glorious thing. That Hindenburg's mind should be so constituted was almost inevitable. His ancestors had all been soldiers and had married soldiers' daughters. Some of them had been Teutonic knights; others had fought in all Prussia's wars. He himself entered the military life at the age of 11, more than 60 years ago, and has never quitted it except for the three years immediately preceding the great war. Frederick the Great was the ideal of his youth, and the Hohenzollerns whom he had successively

served have been not only kings but heroes in his eyes. The ready Teutonic tears seem never to have been far from his eyes when he was in the presence of him whom he usually refers to as "My All Highest War Lord." To him Germany is the flower of nations, Prussia the supreme blossom of Germany. For the qualities of the German soldier, of whatever rank, his enthusiasm is unstinted. Of Ludendorff, his chief-of-staff, he writes in terms of glowing and constant admiration, comparing their long partnership to a happy marriage. It is evident that to his subordinates he was a kindly and thoughtful, if exacting, master; and it would not be surprising to learn that he was as popular with the civilians of Berlin who only saw him under the halo of distance as the inspired organizer of victories. He admits his difficulty in appreciating other countries. "Although I am little inclined to cosmopolitanism," he writes with reference to France, "I have always been free from prejudice toward other nations. Though their peculiarities are somewhat foreign to me, I do not fail to see their good side. I admit that the temperament of the French nation is vivacious, and therefore too capricious for my taste. On the other hand the clan which these people display in a fashion all their own even in times of crisis has a particular attraction for me." For the other members of the entente, he cannot show even this qualified admiration. The Russians are a mere horde of savages, though the Grand Duke Nicholas seems to have won greater respect from him than any other general among his enemies. As for the English, they are the arch-foes, the prime contrivers of the war for their own selfish commercial ends and the relentless taskmasters of their allies. Germany was the victim of the machinations of Entente diplomacy, and paid the price of her fidelity to an indiscreet and inefficient confederate. In writing of Austria-Hindenburg is always rather bitter-sweet; but he magnanimously recognizes that neither Austria nor Bulgaria nor Turkey could be expected to equal the achievements of the Fatherland, and that not from material but from moral causes. The truth was not in them, or at any rate not to the same extent.

Looking back on the achievements of our allies, I must admit that in the service of our great common cause they subjected their own powers to the greatest strain that their individual political, economic, military and ethical resources permitted. Of course, none of these attained the ideal, and if it was we who more nearly approached that ideal than the others, it was only due to that mighty inward strength—a strength we did not ourselves realize at first—which we had been acquiring in the course of the last decades. This inward strength was to be found in all classes of our Fatherland. It did not slumber, but was always at work, and increased and multiplied ever as it worked. It would be easy to say that this sort of thing was deliberate special pleading, designed to justify the policy of a discredited party. But that would be a superficial verdict. Hindenburg did, and does, genuinely believe in the supreme moral qualities of the German, and that the spread of those qualities would be of such benefit to the rest of mankind that it ought to be carried out, even if necessary, by force of arms. Think, for example of the benefit that germanization has been to Poland! A good soldier, the marshal is in other respects a man of very limited intelligence. Politics, he admits, have never interested him; he repeatedly deprecates the part that he necessarily played in what he calls "coalition war." The political tone is a ghastly tangle, and the political steps which he was obliged to take when in supreme command, such as the mobilization of industry, were not altogether successful. The glory of his country is his only concern.

The Hindenburg type is not uncommon among soldiers. A hundred armchairs in the military clubs of London or Paris for instance, could disgorge examples of it at any moment; the men to whom to doubt the justice of the English cause in 1899, or to doubt the guilt of Dreyfus, was blackguardism if not blasphemy. Their faith in their country is a sort of mysticism, and is not to be affected by defeat. Hindenburg's faith in the destiny of Germany—the old Imperial and military Germany—is unshaken. He bitterly deplores her present eclipse, but believes that, if the faithful but glib their loins, all may yet be well. His book ends with an exordium:

"For the time being a flood of wild political passions and sounding speeches has overwhelmed the ancient structure of our sacred traditions. Yet this flood will subside again. Then from the tempestuous seas of our national life will once more emerge that rock—the German Imperial House—to which the hopes of our fathers clung in days of yore, and on which the future of our Fatherland was confidently set, nearly half a century ago, by our own efforts."

When our national ideas and our national conscience have resumed their sway among us, we shall see how moral values have been struggling to birth in our present grievous trials and the great war on which no nation is entitled to look back with more pride than the German people. So long as it remained true to itself, then, and then only, will the blood of all those who fell believing in the greatness of Germany have been poured out not in vain.

In that hope I lay down my pen and firmly build on you—Young Germany."

The sentiment thus floridly expressed, however unworthy one may consider its object, and though one

may hope that it is a sentiment which the world is outgrowing, is not without a narrow nobility. In the past it has been expressed by many a poet and politician and has not lacked its need of applause. But we have seen its disastrous consequences, and how easily those who hold it in all sincerity may become the tools of acuter and less simple-minded men; and for that reason, if for no other, we may devoutly hope that Marshal von Hindenburg's aspirations may not be realized.

A CAUSERIE

There is a general feeling that some change is due in the tendency of art. Individualism has had a long run. The mainspring of the romantic movement, the great revolt against a sterile and sterilizing formalism, that ardent vindication of the right of man to be and to express himself, it outlived the romantic heyday and, with the coming of realism, grew more and more assertive. For the business of the realist being with special instances, and not with generalizations, and the form of work of art being the counterpart if not the embodiment of its impulse, clearly for every picture or poem there must be a particular form, which, being admitted, all laws and canons go by the board. So now, when individualism exaggerates itself into eccentricity, and eccentricity reduces itself to absurdity, criticism has forfeited the right to object. Pictures may be painted, poems written, which conform to no imaginable standard. Yet, since we have no standards at all, the only judgments we can pass are based on our own personal tastes, which are of interest to no one except ourselves, and certainly do not disturb or discourage the vorticists and dadaists.

Against such a state of affairs, reaction was inevitable—not only among the critics and amateurs but among the artists themselves, whose power of "going one better" in strange inventions cannot be inexhaustible. And the almost inevitable direction of that reaction was toward the formal, lucid and exact art which we call classical. A good deal of talk of a classical revival has been heard in recent years.

That is all very well, but terms need definition. What exactly is meant by that word "classical"? What are to be the qualities of the new classical art? It will not, one takes it, deal only with Helen of Troy and the woes of Ariadne. It is the form and spirit and not the subject of art against which reaction is setting in. Are we, then, going back to the heroic couplet and the Pindaric ode, and for lighter lyric, to the polished Priorian quatrain? Hardly; for to throw away all the good things we have learned in 200 years, in order to rid ourselves of a few bad, would indeed be cutting off our noses to spite our faces—than which few more inartistic proceedings could be imagined. There are French critics, it is true, who advocate a return to the uncorrupted teaching of Boileau; but the French mind has a logic which is sometimes its own Nemesis. That brilliant race drives both its orthodoxies and heterodoxies to their extreme limits, and wider on the other hand are to be found among less clear-headed folk. The Anglo-Saxon's habit of compromise, whatever may be said of it, is not purely intellectual. It is a compromise, has, from the practical point of view, a good deal to be said for it. It will at any rate prevent him from trying to think himself back into the reign of Queen Anne.

What, then, is there in "classical" art which is not incompatible with the modern temperament? Newman held, or, rather, with characteristic caution "supposed"—that the classical qualities were "simplicity, purity, elegance, beauty, brightness." The list is faultless as far as it goes. There is none of the qualities which he mentions for a larger admixture of which modern art would be the better. But Newman, for all his submission to an external directing power, he belonged essentially to the age of the "solitary soul." He ignored, therefore, in classical art the particular element which is the proper corrective of undue individualism. Classical art is essentially a social art. It was a means of communication. Romantic art, modern art in general, is primarily the artist's self-expression; whether it interests others is a secondary consideration. But the artists of Greece and Rome, of France in the Grand Siècle, and of England in the Augustan Age, wrought to interest their fellow men. From that motive sprang the "classical" qualities. They wished to be understood, therefore they aimed at elegance and brightness. And they chose themes which were of general interest, religious or national themes or, on a lower plane, themes of social interest—as in the comedies of Aristophanes and the satires of Pope. But always they wrote as members of society, not as "solitary souls," self-centered and self-satisfied.

Therefore their art, if beauty and rightness of expression have made it eternal, is always also of its own time—contemporary, topical. From which it follows that, if modern art is to become classical, the last thing it must do is to borrow its substance, or even its spirit, from the great "classical" periods. It, too, must be contemporary, dealing with matters of broad and modern interest in a form which shall make them acceptable—not with the momentary, excited acceptance induced by the wiles of the journalist, but deeply and permanently, because that form is lucid and beautiful and of a dignity that commands respect.

OUR POETS

Edgar Lee Masters

In all of his works, whether poems, plays, or essays, or now in his new serial story, Edgar Lee Masters has shown something of what is known, particularly in athletics, as the amateur spirit. It is a compliment to him, of course, to say this, for the statement by no means implies that there is anything of the merely superficial about his work. The fact is that he, a lawyer, seems to write just for the love of writing, and not simply as a business. He seems willing to try any form of expression for the pleasantness of trying and succeeding. That, after all, is the right aim in literature.

Of his poems, the "Spoon River Anthology" is undoubtedly what is most worth while. "Starved Rock," agreeable though it is, is just an aftermath to the more famous book; and, as for the rest, they are all more or less the same sort of thing that everybody else is writing. Indeed, there are whole pages of such lines as even:

And there in our little flat far out
On Robey Street I toiled in writing.

These lines of free verse are just as moving and idealized in their way as anything in John Drinkwater's play. The free verse form gives a wider scope for idealistic realism than the couplet form of Crabbe ever could allow. It is true that Masters expresses something of eighteenth-century disillusionment in a manner to appeal to the public of the present; but, never completely disillusioned, he manages to retain something of the enthusiasm of modern America that is, of course, considerably more youthful than the feeling of England two centuries ago.

There is a certain sobriety in his lines that is not quite sad, though sometimes it is intended to be. It is meditative indeed, but, in the last analysis, rather buoyant than otherwise. Notice, for example, some of the lines called "Samuel Gardner":

I who kept the greenhouse,
Lover of trees and flowers,
Measured this unvarnished elm,
Measuring its generous branches with my eye.
And listened to its rejoicing leaves
Lovingly patting each other
With sweet aeolian whispers.

The whole sound of these lines is ponderous but pleasant. It is interesting to see how he makes essentially unpoetical words serve his poetic purpose with considerable effectiveness. Perhaps his serial, called "Mitch Miller," now running in one of the magazines, reveals, more than anything he has previously written, why he has been able to give a certain freshness to rather gloomy subjects. One who can really feel and present the attitude of the boy, as he does in this story, could give the same youth to almost any subject. "Mitch Miller," as far as it has gone, has some grim things in it; but the youthful point of view keeps it all from descending to a hopeless level. Possibly it was that same point of view on the part of the poet that made his most downright verses rather agreeably readable. The writing of this story, moreover, ought to help him to brighten a bit the tone of his future poetry.

INFORMAL DATA

From Persian Uplands, by F. Hale. London: Constable & Co. 10s. 6d.

Whether the responsibility rests with the writer or with the recipient, it was a happy thought to publish the letters which make up "From Persian Uplands." For Mr. F. Hale, though in that capacity he went there is not made clear, knows the country intimately and has an attractive and illuminating way of describing it. And the period covered by the letters, from August, 1912, to March, 1913, was a momentous one in the history of Persia. Nominally neutral, her division into Russian and English spheres of influence, her geographical position in Germany's coveted highway to the East, and her intimate religious connection with Turkey made her relation to the great war as uncomfortable as it was unique.

When Mr. Hale arrived at Birjand, a little town in the far east of the country, about 100 miles from the Afghan frontier, there was, however, no thought of war, and his early letters are full of interesting details of his surroundings in their normal conditions. It is a queer mixture of East and West that he describes; where the ordinary folk go in terror of ghosts and delight in English musical comedy as interpreted by the gramophone, and more exalted personages spend their time between tennis and bridge and political intrigue of oriental complexity.

News from the outside world travels slowly to Birjand, which is far from any railway, and the fateful events of August, 1914, were known there first only in the form of dark rumor, bringing anxiety to Europeans and

perplexity to Persians, to whom Germany had hitherto been nothing but a name chiefly connected with a synthetic indigo, "nil i almani." Then followed definite news and happenings of uncertain import: German agents appeared everywhere, Cossack troops came to Meshed, the Persian Army—"a thing of sheer delight, a perfect home of varieties"—drilled busily, and Persian politicians as busily confabulated. Here is how the temper of the country was interpreted by Mr. Hale in November:

"Persia is very excited about Turkey, and doesn't know how to behave herself. She and the Turk follow the same prophet, though they curse each other's sects at times. Persian politicians are rather like spoiled children who people meddle with too much, and they simply can't sit still. They must be spilling their tea, or smashing auntie's china, or begging for more cake. Just now they are all afoot with ideas. They see that Britain and Russia are rather preoccupied with European affairs, and they discuss with each other the advantages to be drawn from this new situation. 'Our northern neighbor,' they say, 'has his hands very full, and will not be for some time quite so aggressive as he has been. We shall see what we shall see. Perhaps we can induce him to clear out of our province of Azerbaijan, or perhaps the Turks may come in and drive him out for us. At any rate, there is money to be made somehow, so we must be friends with everybody in the meantime, and play our cards cleverly.'"

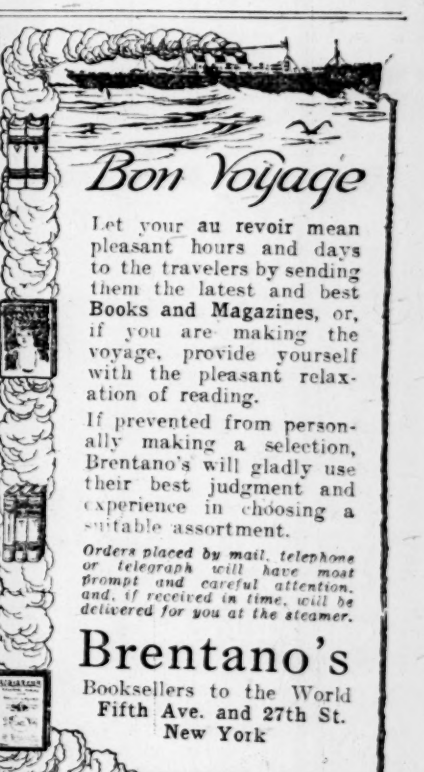
Nevertheless, there was for long a real likelihood that Persia would join the Central Powers. The democratic party was pro-German, or at any rate violently anti-Russian; and with the Turks occupying Kermanshah and threatening Hamadan, the position of the English and Russian residents was uncomfortable enough. There was talk of a holy war; but, whereas a common Muhammadanism made for unity with Turkey, the ancient antagonism between Shiahs and Sunnis was a counteracting influence. The Russian revolution, the arrival of Sir Percy Sykes and his Anglo-Indian troops, the comparative calm in India itself were all factors which helped to keep Persia in a state of unstable equilibrium to the end.

A full and consecutive account of these things is not, of course, to be found in a series of informal letters dealing with more personal matters and written at irregular intervals, and doubtless with due respect for the censor. But those letters will certainly furnish valuable data to the historian of the operations in and about Persia, and, apart from the war, they throw valuable light on the manners and mentality of a clever, volatile and interesting people.

PROPOSED REFORMS

Man's Duty to Man. By John D. Works. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. \$1.25.

In a few simple chapters, Mr. Works, former Senator from California, states an interesting program to improve housing conditions and otherwise ameliorate the experience of those who make up the masses in any democracy. It is especially significant that his proposed reforms involve nothing of the autocratic methods urged by such special interests as the organized doctors. Thus he shows that the opposition to the more sinister medical propaganda is really not destructive but intelligently constructive.



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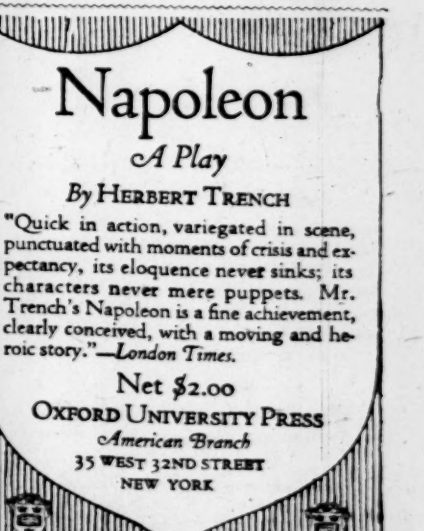
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THE HOME FORUM

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THE present world upheaval in religion, politics, and in all the affairs of men is a condition to rejoice the heart of the true metaphysician. It is a sign of Emmanuel, God with us. Nothing less than the tremendous injection of Truth which Christian Science has brought into the world could have caused this progressive condition in which old things are seen to pass away and all things become new.

The student of Christian Science realizes that all is infinite Mind and that there is no action, propulsion nor dynamic force outside of the Mind which is God; he recognizes that what is viewed with dismay by the human mind is but the destruction of false belief, which destruction sets free, and is one with the unfolding of good. The Scriptures abound with passages which should enable the present day thinker to correctly analyze the upheaval which is taking place. Reading thoughtfully Jesus' warning to the Pharisees, "O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" should be enough to awaken those who look upon the present stir with consternation; and the words from the Old Testament, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be," and many other Scriptural texts give assurance that the truth which has caused this upheaval is always more powerful than the seeming opposition which it calls forth.

The writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, throughout explain the upheaval caused by the action of Truth upon error; pages 96 through 99 of Science and Health, especially, define the situation in which the world finds itself today, including on page 98, "The prophet of today beholds in the mental horizon the signs of these times, the reappearance of the Christianity which heals the sick and destroys error, and no other sign shall be given." And on page 53, Mrs. Eddy, speaking of a similar experience during Jesus' time says, "The world could not interpret aright the discomfort which Jesus inspired and the spiritual blessings which might flow from such discomfort."

It is well to be watchful in these days to properly interpret the signs of these times, to learn and to remain steadfast in the understanding that the only activity is the activity of the one Mind. If in seeing the breaking up of false beliefs we accept the moral view and are deceived by the

erroneous suggestion that evil is doing aught, except as it seems stirred to resistance by the approach of Truth understood, in that moment we are enthroning evil as power. He who understands the truth of being as taught by Christian Science must always rejoice.

Because the world has entered upon a new stage of experience it is necessary to take cognizance of that fact in order to meet the demands of this hour. The mental conflict has followed speedily the close of the material phase of Armageddon. The so-called forces of evil, having failed in the use of material means, renew their suppositional efforts by aggressive mental suggestion. As the understanding of Truth rises higher, the claims of evil, in their attempts to counterfeit, assume new and less understood forms. The following example may serve to illustrate: when the material belief that certain individuals cannot thrive in certain places, because of the atmosphere or climate, has been destroyed through an understanding of Christian Science, this belief can never again be accepted by the one who has seen its nothingness, but the suggestion may come in changed form that there is an unhealthy mental atmosphere, that corrupt thought abounds in certain places so as to threaten one's very life. Such a claim is of course the very opposite of the truth and has no foundation in fact, but in dealing with it one should note that the suggestion has changed from the temptation to believe in material substance, as a power apart from God, to the temptation to believe in an evil mind, as a power apart from God. Christian Science shows us that there are no counterfeit activities capable of forming a basis of action or possessing real entity.

Mary Baker Eddy, after proving the utter falsity of the claim that matter is substance, explains the suppositional activity of aggressive mental suggestion, but she uncovered these falsities only to show their absolute nothingness.

Evil being impotent can not only do nothing, it cannot even start anything. All down the ages Truth has been marching on undisturbed and unchecked despite the suppositional resistance which appears continually to vaunt itself. In every battle for freedom, however, freedom has always won because it is a part of Truth. Thus the so-called thrusts of evil at the advancing spiritual idea never accomplish anything but the destruction of the evil itself. Even the crucifixion did not destroy anything, it only revealed the resurrection.

Man's oneness with the Father, God, Spirit, understood as the truth of being, can never be gained or resisted, and anything that sets itself up to obstruct the revelation of this great fact must go down before the onrush of the understanding of Principle, the only power there is.

Turning to Christian Science does not mean that we are to be spared one individual experience nor does it mean that we are not to be tempted in all points, but this great truth which has been revealed to this age, the allness of God and the unreality of evil, enables one through this knowledge to be not "overcome of evil," but to "overcome evil with good." On page 9 of "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy writes: "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God." Recognizing that false belief alone suffers and that all that can be lost is a false sense of things, the Christian metaphysician sees in the present readjustment only progress and so will enjoy the peace described by Isaiah in the words, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

On Lakes Adream Our Paddles Gleam

On lakes adream our paddles gleam,
Ashore the grim pines croon;
On waves of light we ride the bright
Gold highways of the moon.
Past reedy isles where summer smiles,
Ho, merry bark, let's go—
And find the way of Nicolet—
The footsteps of Perrot!

To glide and creep on worlds that sleep,
Where waking wild fowl scream;
To drone and drift, till rivers lift
Their luring banks abeam;
And then, and then, to face again
The white-tipped rapid's roar,
And battle-spent, to shory and tent!
Ah, who would ask for more?

—Chester Firkins.

—Melody and Form

Music and rhyme are among the earliest pleasures of the child, and, in the history of literature, poetry precedes prose. Every one may see, as he rides on the highway through an uninteresting landscape, how a little water instantly relieves the monotony, no matter what objects are near it—a gray rock, a green patch, an alder-bush, a stake—they become beautiful by being reflected. It is rhyme to the eye, and explains the charm of rhyme to the ear. Shadows please us as still finer rhymes. Architecture gives the like pleasure by the repetition of equal parts in a colonnade, in a row of windows, or in wings; gardens by the symmetric contrasts of the beds and walks.—From Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essay on "Poetry and Imagination."



Trees near Hampstead Court, by Constable

Constable Writes from Hampstead

Sunday Evening, August 28th. My dear Fisher, we sadly neglect much happiness that lies within our reach. Weeks and months have passed since we met, and no communication. I know not where you are, and you know not what I have been so long about. Your cares lay far and wide apart, and I am not wholly without mine. Still we do amiss to remain inactive towards each other for both our sakes. No worse account can be given of life than have neglected the social duties. . . . We are at length fixed in our comfortable little house in Well Walk, Hampstead, and are once more enjoying our own furniture, and sleeping in our own beds. . . . The rent of this house is fifty-two pounds per annum, taxes, twenty-five, and what I have spent on it, ten or fifteen. I have let Charlotte Street at eighty-two pounds, retaining my two parlors, large front attic, painting room, gallery, etc. This house is to my wife's heart's content; it is situated on an eminence at the back of the spot in which you saw us, and our little drawing room commands a view unsurpassed in Europe, from Westminster Abbey to Gravesend. The dome of St. Paul's in the air seems to realize Michael Angelo's words on seeing the Pantheon: "I will build such a thing in the sky." We see the woods and lofty grounds of the East Saxons to the northeast. I read Turner's History continually, for two reasons: first, I think thereby of you, and secondly, his information is endless, and of the best kind. I have Burnet's book on color for you from Carpenter; where shall I send it, or shall I meet you at Sarum during your absence, and make a few autumnal sketches on spots endeared to us both? My "Brighton" was admired on the walls, and I had a few nibbles out of doors. I had one letter from a man of rank, inquiring what would be "its selling price"; is not this too bad? but this comes of bartering at the Gallery. My Dr—has paid, but nothing more; no one will buy a schoolmaster, for who would hang a picture of the keeper of a treadmill, or a turnkey of Newgate, who had been in either place? Mr. Bannister is my neighbor here; a very fine creature he is; very sensible, natural, and a gentleman.

Lord de Tabley's English pictures have lately sold for eight thousand pounds! Two thousand more than he gave for them; a landscape by Wilson, five hundred pounds; every had he fifty for this truly magnificent and affecting picture? "May this expletive!" John Dunthorne has completed a very pretty view of your lawn and prebendal house, with the alder and the Cathedral.—From "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable, Esq., R. A." by C. R. Leslie, R. A.

Birds That Sing In England

It is, indeed, hardly possible to dissociate a bird's song from its surroundings; and the Robin in November, the Blackbird in February, the Dipper by a trout-stream, or the Chiff-

chaff's ringing notes in March, all have a special charm of their own which is not derived solely from the melody of the bird. But, apart from such associations, I should unhesitatingly endorse the general verdict of mankind, and place the Nightingale at the head of all songsters. There are, indeed, Nightingales and Nightingales; but when I listen, whether by day or night, to a grand singer in the height of his powers, with his heart full, . . . I feel a sense of wonder, nay of awe, with which no other bird inspires me. That long sweet crescendo, unique among all birds, that liquid trill of marvellous sweetness, that swift and sudden cadence, followed by a long mysterious pause—what a mind, what a love of art one might almost say, must a creature have who can invent and delight in such sounds, such staggering effects as these! The Robin is one of our most beautiful singers, and in point of variety I doubt if any bird can rival him; but when I once heard a Robin try his song in a tree above a thickset where a Nightingale was singing, his whole tone pale before the fire and intensity of the master, and he seemed to recognize it himself, for he almost immediately departed.

Next to the Nightingale many would place the Blackbird; and the music of his song, if he is at his best, is wonderfully sweet and pure, though he never gets beyond one simple form of strain. But in splendor at least of performance, I am inclined to place the Skylark second. Fully to appreciate the wonderful powers of this bird, you must watch him from his first leaving the ground, on a sunny morning, and follow him up into his "privacy of glorious light," abstracting your mind from every other sound, and gathering in the full force and sweetness of that incessant strain. There are many strident notes in it, but the higher he rises the softer will it fall upon the ear, while every note still remains as clear and resonant as it was at first.

Hardly less delightful, though far less familiar, is the song of the Woodlark. Rarely indeed does it happen to me now to catch the voice of a bird unknown to me; and I am not likely to forget how I was saluted, while strolling in the garden of a Welsh farmhouse in the early morning of the thirtieth of March this year, by a clear and liquid song repeated at short intervals from a tree hard by. For a moment it reminded me of the Great Tit; but other strains followed, which I might compare to those of the Skylark, the Nightingale, and the Lesser Whitethroat. As I grew accustomed to the song, which was repeated daily while I stayed there, I fully recognized its individuality, and I should hesitate to describe it as imitative. It was a song to refresh and invigorate you; and the performance suited well with the freshness of early morning among the hills, and with the murmur of the troutstream beyond the meadow. . . . From "Summer Studies of Birds and Brooks," by W. Ward Fowler.

True Patriotism

When the heart is right, there is true patriotism.—George Berkeley.

Arabian Poetry

As the Arabian nature was of quick perception, fertile fancy, and remarkable command of language, there were many more poets than among the colder and more prosaic nations of the North; and those who were not ready writers were ardent and appreciative hearers. The poet became thus the universal teacher,—from the singer on the highway to the bard who chanted before kings. An honored guest among the great, his versatile art at the same time touched the sensibilities and conveyed instruction to the mind. . . .

This was in part due, as I have said, to the peculiar conditions of the language,—it is eminently poetic,—and, although every scholar knows in a general way the great inadequacy of translations, I am inclined to think that no poetry suffers more in the translation than the Arabic.

The following will serve as an illustration of the impossibility of judging of their rhythmic effects. Ibn-I-monk-hol and his little son in an afternoon walk came up to a pool in their road, and began to cap verses thus: "Go on," said the father:

"The frogs are croaking in that pool."
"Yes, and with no sweet melody, troth."

"Their language was boisterous—"
When they called the Beni Al-Mallah."

As they approached, the frogs became silent, and the father said,—

"Thou has become mute like these frogs."
When they collected for scandal."

Of this singular verse-making, doubtless not without rhetorical harmony in the original, the historian says, "Certainly no one can doubt that this finishing of hemistichs is highly deserving of praise; had it been executed by a learned man . . . it would have commanded the greatest attention; but being, as it was, the work of a mere boy, it was a wonderful performance and well worthy of remark."

Thoroughly satisfied as I am of the superior general culture of the Arabians, I am inclined to think that the excellence of their poetry, as tried either by classical canons or modern taste, has been greatly overrated. It is sweet, but turgid; from its almost universal application its affluence is lost; it glides commonplace. It reacts upon and injures prose, and is itself injured in the contact. It labors to find conceits, and thus is forced in sentiment and superlative in expression. And yet doubtless there is a great charm in the variety of its cadenced sounds, a rhetorical harmony which is totally lost in translation; a mélange of the hum of bees, the twitter of swallows, and the note of the whippoorwill; a charm of nature's chorus in changing melodies, constantly returning to the key-note, for the Arabian poetry was always in recitative; they chanted their verses in rhythmic divisions.

The most favorite forms of poetry were—the Ghazelle, the Kassidah, and the Divan.

The Ghazelle was a love-song or short ode, something like what we call a canon or sonnet, containing

from fourteen to twenty-six lines, alternately rhyming. The Kassidah is a longer and more pretentious piece, at once descriptive and epic; sometimes a scrap of history poetically treated, sometimes a tale in verse. It generally contains from forty to two hundred lines. The Divan is a collection of the smaller poems, generally Ghazelles, compiled and connected according to arbitrary rules. Among these rules, or rather poetical customs, was the use of assonances or imperfect rhymes, a feature adopted and permanently embodied in Spanish poetry. In much of the Arabian verse the second line of each couplet ends with the same word. It was considered a great feat to have all the letters of the alphabet systematically recognized in a poem, somewhat like our writing of acrostics.

But the poetic tendencies of the Arabians are not best displayed in these more important forms: some of the sweetest and most effective lines are found in impromptu verses—a couplet or two,—and in happy repartees, often, we may suppose, extemporaneously prepared, which won from the rich and great large rewards to the happy poet. The Arabian Nights are full of such detached jewels of poetry, which add greatly to their charms. Sultan and slave, priest and merchant, traveler and soldier, vie with each other in poetic conceits which bear largely upon the fortunes of all.—Henry Coppée in "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moor."

With Irving at Sunnyside

Arrived at Irvington, we procured the only attainable vehicle the place could boast of—an old, shabby, two-seated box wagon, drawn by a steed bearing a striking resemblance to Geoffrey Crayon's descriptions of the charger bestrode by the enraptured pedagogue on the occasion of the famous gathering at Mynheer Van Tassel's,—and were in due time set down at the porch of Sunnyside, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. . . . The quaint-looking mansion is a graceful combination of the English cottage and Dutch farm-house, covered with ivy brought from Melrose Abbey, and embowered amid trees and shrubbery. A venerable weathercock of portly dimensions, which once covered the Stadt-House of New Amsterdam, in the time of worthy Peter Stuyvesant, erects its crest on the gable end of the edifice, and a silded horse in full gallop, whilom the weathercock of a valiant burgomaster of Albany, glitters in the sunshine on a peaked turret over the portal.

From the tranquil and secluded abode are visible the "Tappaan Zee" and the picturesque Palisades, and various paths lead through shadowy walks or to points commanding fine views of river-scenery. Near by murmurs a musical stream. A more charming retreat . . . would be difficult to find, independent of the thousand delightful associations that enhanced its beauties to the mind of Washington Irving.

The simplicity of the interior arrangement struck me as characteristic of the simple and unperverted tastes of its owner, and its cottage ornaments were suggestive of his delightful pictures of English country life. Entering by a rustic door-way covered with climbing roses, and passing through a tiled hall, you enter the drawing-room, a low-roofed apartment, on the walls of which hung the Jarvis portrait . . . an engraving of Faed's picture of Scott and his friends at Abbotsford, presented to him by a son of Sir Walter Scott's eminent publisher, Archibald Constable, together with several other paintings and engravings, and well filled with parlor-furniture, a piano, and tables covered with books and magazines of the day. . . .

I sat at his board in the dining-room, from which is seen the majestic Hudson with its myriad of sailing-vessels and steamers, and heard him dilate upon the bygone days and the giants that were on the earth then,—of his friends Scott and Byron, of Moore and Lockhart, of Prof. Wilson and the Ettrick Shepherd. . . . He told us of his first meeting with Sir Walter Scott, so graphically described in his charming essay on Abbotsford; and his last, in London, when the great Scotchman was on his way to the Continent. . . .

In reply to our inquiry as to his opinion of the poets of the present day, Irving said, "I ignore them all. I read no poetry written since Byron's, Moore's, and Scott's." "What!" I exclaimed, "not Paulding's 'Backwoodsman'?" Whereupon he laughed most heartily. . . . This was followed by some friendly praise of Paulding's prose writings, including "The Dutchman's Fireside." This led me to allude to Mrs. Grant's "Memoirs of an American Lady." "Oh, yes," he answered, "I knew your gifted godmother, Mrs. Grant of Lagan, but only slightly. Our friends Cogswell and Ticknor were much more intimate with her than it was my good fortune to be. Her account of Mrs. Schuyler is a very pleasant one, and I believe, as you say, that it suggested 'The Dutchman's Fireside' to Paulding." He alluded in terms of the highest admiration to Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic," and in the same connection complained, "There are a great deal too many books written nowadays about countries, and places, and people, that when I was young no one knew, or wanted to have any knowledge of whatever; and it is morally impossible for any mortal to read or digest one-half of them."—James Grant Wilson in "Bryant and His Friends."

Little Blue Ribbons

"Little Blue-Ribbons!" We call her that
From the ribbons she wears in her favorite hat;
For may not a person be only five,
And yet have the neatest of taste alive?

As a matter of fact, this one has views
Of the strictest sort as to frocks and shoes;
And we never object to a dash or bow,
When "Little Blue-Ribbons" prefers it so.

"Little Blue-Ribbons" has eyes of blue,
And an arch little mouth, when the teeth peep through;
And her primitive look is wise and grave,
With a sense of the weight of the word "behave";
Though now and again she may condescend
To a radiant smile for a private friend;
But to smile forever is weak, you know,
And "Little Blue-Ribbons" regards it so.

She's a staid little woman! And so as well
Is her ladyship's doll, "Miss Bonni-belle";
But I think what at present the most takes up
The thoughts of her heart is her last new cup;
For the object thereon,—be it understood—
Is the "Robin that buried the 'Babes in the Wood'";
It is not in the least like a robin, though,
But "Little Blue-Ribbons" declares it so.

—Austin Dobson.

Beauty and a River

There are a thousand things to remember and to say about the river, which seems to be of little use in the half-dozen miles I know best, after it has made itself of great consequence by serving to carry perhaps a dozen or 20 mills, of one kind and another. Between its dams it has a civilized and subjected look, but below the last falls, at the Landing, it apparently feels itself to be its own master, and serves in no public capacity except to carry a boat now and then. . . . I think its chief use is its beauty, and that has never been as widely appreciated as it ought to be.—S. O. Jewett.

Of Great Riches

Of great riches there is no real use except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.—Bacon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920

EDITORIALS

Mr. Vanderlip on Japan

IF THERE is one thing which history and experience have demonstrated, beyond all possibility of doubt, it is that there is nothing to be gained, but, on the contrary, much to be lost by crying "Peace, peace when there is no peace." Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip's standing in the world of affairs and the excellent work which he has already done on national and international commissions entitle him, at all times, to a hearing on questions within his province. When, therefore, Mr. Vanderlip returns to the United States after a visit to Japan, where he and several colleagues held "an unofficial conference with a number of prominent Japanese on Japanese-American affairs," what he has to report is deserving of the widest publicity. The Christian Science Monitor has afforded Mr. Vanderlip's statements this publicity, but, it must be confessed, the result is disappointing.

From first to last, Mr. Vanderlip's report is a plea for peace, when there is and can be no peace until Japan radically reforms her policy. On such tremendous questions as Shantung, Korea, southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia; on the subject of Japan's carefully organized and ruthlessly exploited policy of peaceful penetration in Siberia; and on the subject of Japan's shameful attempt to reimpose the opium traffic on China, Mr. Vanderlip has little or nothing of importance to say. His invitation to the American people amounts to this, that all such questions might well be forgotten, and that, quite regardless of what has been done and is being done in these directions, the American people should concentrate their attention and efforts solely on restoring "the traditional friendship which has long existed between America and Japan."

To this end, Mr. Vanderlip seeks to establish the position that the Japanese question is really a very simple question, and that every apparently aggressive act on the part of Japan is traceable not to any desire on her part to secure aggrandizement, either territorially or otherwise, but to the stern necessities of her position. "Fifty-seven million people on an island of area less than California, only one-eighth of which is arable!" That, according to Mr. Vanderlip, is the terrible national problem, the effort to solve which justifies, or at any rate extenuates, almost any kind of activity. Mr. Vanderlip draws his picture vividly. "What would you have us do?" he makes the Japanese ask. "You say we shall not come to the North American continent, and we agree to that. We do not like to agree to it on the ground of inferiority, but we do agree to it." And then Mr. Vanderlip goes on to point out that there is the problem of "tomorrow's dinner," and complains that, with the Japanese barred not only from North America, but from Australia and the United States Pacific possessions, the people of the United States are, nevertheless, inclined to "hold a critical attitude about any Japanese attempt to extend either political influence or territory on the continent of Asia."

There is nothing new about all this, of course. Japan has been saying the same thing, in countless different ways and on every possible occasion, for the last decade or more. But, without pausing to do more than indicate that, in the matter of the proportion of arable land to population, Japan is in about the same position as England and Wales, it may be submitted that Mr. Vanderlip entirely ignores a perfectly obvious solution of the difficulty, and by doing so allows himself to be betrayed into defending, if not actually advocating, a policy toward China which he would not, of course, tolerate for one moment if applied to the United States. Mr. Vanderlip appears to think that the only way in which Japan can obtain an "outlet for her surplus population" is by securing "political influence or territory on the continent of Asia." Why is this necessary? Is Italy barred from finding an outlet for her surplus population in the United States by reason of the fact that Americans would certainly look askance at any attempt on her part to "extend either political influence or territory" on the continent of America? Is Greece, is Norway, or Sweden, or Denmark, or any other European or other country? There is nothing to prevent the Japanese emigrating in thousands, as, indeed, they are doing, to continental Asia. But such a tide of emigration cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be supposed to establish a right or create a necessity for extending Japanese political influence or territory, in China or elsewhere in Asia.

Mr. Vanderlip's position will not bear analysis, for a moment. On more than one occasion, in the course of his interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he was careful to express his conviction that there should be no further Japanese immigration in the case of the United States. He maintained that it was undoubtedly wisest for both races, and in the interest of future peace, that there should be no further movement of this kind. The logical places for such expansion as the ever-increasing population of Japan demanded were, he said, in Asia. The American people, therefore, are to bar the Japanese from coming to the United States even as ordinary immigrants, but they are to give their unequalled approval to a policy which would not only send Japanese emigrants to China, but would appropriate Chinese territory for the purpose of creating a Greater Japan for the accommodation of these emigrants.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that Mr. Vanderlip does not, for a moment, think it necessary to accord to China the same rights he demands for the United States. "China," he says, "has been given a republican form of government without any capacity to administer it. Her people are said to be 95 per cent illiterate. They speak twenty different dialects, hardly understanding one another. The written language is different from any of the spoken. She is without communications, without experience in national government. . . . Politically they

are a backward people." And, therefore, Japan is to be allowed and encouraged to enter China and take what she wants. Japan, Mr. Vanderlip says, "wants to be measured by our standards." Are these the standards of the United States?

Education in the Sudan

ALTHOUGH somewhat belated, the recently issued report on the work of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartum, for the year 1918, is none the less welcome. For, not only does the report reveal the fact that education in the Sudan is making steady progress, but that the educational system adopted is one quite exceptionally well thought out. The tendency in setting up an educational system for an eastern country like the Sudan is almost always in the direction of over-elaboration. Western ideas in their very latest phases are all too apt to be requisitioned, and to find an entirely exotic place in the new order. The education authorities in the Sudan, however, have evidently thought the matter out from the point of view entirely of the Sudan. They have made simplicity one of their great aims, and, above all, have wisely determined to begin at the beginning.

Thus, by far the most important activity in the educational system is the elementary vernacular schools. In these schools, which increased in numbers from 49 in 1914 to 73 in 1918, whilst the attendance almost doubled, nothing is attempted beyond a good sturdy foundation. Reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic constitute the bulk of the syllabus. Great care, however, is taken in the training and selection of teachers, and the good effect of these schools, quite apart from the actual scholarship afforded, cannot well be overestimated. As Sir Lee Stack, the Governor-General of the Sudan, very justly declares in forwarding the report, the success of these schools is specially important because they are "in closer contact with the mass of the people than the more advanced schools, and on them depends, to a great extent, the improvement of the general intellectual level of the country."

The Sudan, however, is by no means without that ladder, so dear to the heart of every educationist, whereby the promising boy from the elementary school may attain the fullest educational opportunity. There are six government primary schools in the larger centers, one of which is at Gordon College itself. This school has accommodation for boarders, and here boys from outlying districts may continue their education. Then there is, of course, the upper school in the college, which provides for the training, amongst others, of engineers, of kadis or native judges, and of teachers for the primary schools; whilst there is also the regular secondary course, by which students are prepared for government or business employment. The demand for boys of better education is, it appears, steadily growing, and it is proposed to increase considerably the number of admissions to these classes during the present year.

Not the least interesting part of the report is that which deals with the way in which the Sudan educational authorities are recognizing the educational value of the motion picture. Arrangements are being made for a regular supply of films dealing with suitable subjects. The report tells, too, of a very successful summer extension meeting for teachers, of a boys' dramatic society, and of a flourishing band of boy scouts. There are, in fact, many indications that the boys themselves are taking a keen interest in the work, and this, of course, means that a very large part of the problem is already solved.

Farm Problems Everybody's Concern

DISCERNING persons have become aware, and people generally should speedily realize, that the economic problems which are perplexing and disconcerting the farmers of the great northwestern and southern sections of the United States are questions not for them alone, but that they affect the entire Nation, and even its duty to the world. In view of this fact, and it is a fact which it would be idle to dispute, it is, to say the least, surprising that Congress should have left the country to shift for itself, probably until December, without taking further steps for the improvement of farm conditions. The Department of Agriculture is among those important branches of the government which, according to recent statements by their representatives, are left without sufficient appropriations to carry on their normal routine. The fact has been made public by the Department of Agriculture that, because of inadequacy of available funds, it must curtail certain activities which bring fruitful results in enhancing food production throughout the country. Long before Congress saw fit to grant itself a long vacation, and devote itself still more ardently than usual to political interests, the government officials published statements setting forth the value to the Nation of this practical farm work for the prosecution of which it needed funds. Yet, like various other urgent requirements for insuring the everyday welfare of the country, the notice thus served was without legislative effect.

The crying need of the farmers in the wheat-raising sections, and in states to the south in which enormous quantities of vegetables and fruits are produced, is dependable transportation service. Reports from the northwest, this spring, told of millions of bushels of wheat which had long awaited shipment because, for some reason which its owners could not ascertain, the cars for its removal did not come. And this with flour still high, and rumors current of bread going higher. Not until much stir was made in Washington, and special orders were given by the government, did cars in any considerable number begin to arrive. In the absence of any satisfactory explanation, farmers in at least some wheat-producing localities, not unreasonably, reached the conclusion that their plight was due to the desire of railroad interests to impress Congress with their need of larger appropriations for replenishment of rolling stock. An experience like this affords convincing evidence that

the farmers' transportation problem is the affair of every citizen, as well as of the importance of the government being in a position to send cars and, if necessary, locomotives from one part of the country to another.

In Texas and adjoining states, where vast quantities of onions and other vegetables and fruits are raised, it is now a question with large numbers of farmers whether or not to give up the truck farming industry. In fact, many have already given it up. Onions are not the most perishable kind of produce, yet it is by no means an uncommon experience for a Texas farmer, after spending a season for the most part in raising a crop of onions, to be unable to market it to any advantage. The conditions are very different from those obtaining near a large city. The Texas farmer is quite dependent on the railroad for shipping facilities, and, largely because of this restriction, has been ruthlessly exploited by speculators. So far has this practice of taking advantage of farmers been carried in some sections that even a well-meaning individual can scarcely get tillers of the soil to listen to a fair proposition. The theory has been advanced, by persons familiar with truck farming in Texas, that the marketing problems there could be solved by cooperation among state and perhaps other boards of trade and chambers of commerce, quite independently of any government regulation, and it seems as if the idea at least held possibilities. There is evidently need of immediate initiative to bring about measures assuring the producers of a fair market, else many more may abandon their calling.

Probably the most striking notice thus far given of the serious aspect of the food production situation is the recent presentation to President Wilson of a memorial by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Farmers Union. Thus the attention of the head of the government is formally directed to what is termed the critical situation existing on the farms, and the resulting menace to the Nation's food supply. The spokesmen for these organizations declare that lack of farm labor has been the cause of cutting down production one-third in some sections, while thousands of farm-houses throughout the country are empty and millions of acres of agricultural land are not planted. Want of bank credit and high interest rates, it is further asserted, are causing thousands of acres of pasture land to remain ungrazed, with the result, it is predicted, that there will be a marked shortage of beef and dairy animals. Pending national legislation, had it been enacted, the Washington representative of the Farm Bureau Federation says, would have provided farm credits, legalized cooperative marketing, and insured cheaper fertilizer, thus materially aiding crop production. But Congress has adjourned, and now not only the farmers, but the people generally, look to the executive branch of the government to take such steps as are possible, without new legislation, to improve conditions for the present season. Agricultural leaders say that action can yet be taken to bring about a better labor and credit supply, and that results may thus come in time to help this year's production. Certainly whatever can be done should be done, without delay.

Walking in California

NEAR the cities in California there are everywhere remarkably convenient hills in which to wander. San Francisco has, for instance, the Muir Woods and all the region around Mt. Tamalpais, as well as the Berkeley hills and the stretch of country south along the ocean. Los Angeles, likewise, has the cañons not so very far away, pleasant places that are indeed different from those in the overpowering mountains out from Denver, in Colorado, or near any of the other large cities that lie in high country. On a Saturday afternoon many a Californian takes off his coat, rolls up the sleeves and unbuttons the collar of his flannel shirt, and goes for a "hike." Yet after all this Saturday afternoon walking, in the hills near the cities, where one is continually meeting, overtaking, and passing people, is a tame sort of pleasure compared with what is possible in the wilder regions of California.

Tramping in the High Sierra is not so much mountain-climbing, however, as it is very thorough walking. Everywhere there are old roads and trails; not too steep, and more or less grown over with underbrush, where one may get away from all other "hikers" and motor parties, and yet feel that the region has not been left entirely unexplored. Clarence King, the friend of John Hay, says in his book, "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," "I walked for an hour, following an old Indian trail which occasionally approached within seeing distance of the river, and then, apparently quite satisfied, diverged again into the desert. When about four miles from the Shoshone, it bent abruptly to the north, and led to the cañon edge. Here again the narrow gorge widened into a broad theatre, surrounded, as before, by black, vertical walls, and crowded over its whole surface by rude piles and ridges of volcanic rock. The river entered it from the east through a magnificent gateway of basalt, and, having reached the middle, flowed on either side of a low, rocky island, and lunged in two falls into a deep green basin." That is the kind of country to make one a real walker just for the sheer joy of walking.

Strange though it may seem, one who learns how to enjoy roaming through the mountains of California is not continuously looking at the scenery. The scenery is always there; but it is mainly a sort of background for a great variety of pleasant thinking. The ideal way to go on a "hike" is to go with some one who, though congenial, is ready on occasion to forge ahead or fall to the rear, and leave one to his own active meditations. It is agreeable to feel that there is some one not far away to whom one can talk whenever it seems desirable; but the true lover of the mountains does not want to go all his way with a great throng. So, admirable as is the purpose of such an organization as the Sierra Club, it hardly fills the need of the very thoroughgoing kind of walker. There are those who would rather have just a companion or two and set out early in the season, before the high places become at all overrun with people.

Walking, in California as elsewhere, insures one a

genuine familiarity with the region. Even the tar-weed is a joy to one's nostrils when one trudges through it just after a shower that has laid the dust in the afternoon. The spring just around the bend in the trail, with perhaps beside it, if it is early in the season, a waxy red snow-flower that has not yet wilted, all this is the sort of thing that the motorist may very easily overlook. Then, too, away from the roads there may be a log cabin falling to decay, the remnant of a sluiceway made by Chinese in the days of the forty-miners, a rusty old saw, or an axe-head, to remind one that others have fully investigated this country, wild though it still seems. Walking in California can thus be highly recommended to the one who would really learn to love all the minutiae of the mountains; and yet the walker who sets out, with perhaps a single companion, early in June, as soon as the snow is off the trails, is probably just selfish enough to hope that not too many will follow his example. Still, the region is certainly large enough so that there is no immediate danger of its becoming crowded with ambulatory tourists. Really to know California in all its phases requires, in addition to many other things, at least one good "hike" somewhere in its mountains.

Editorial Notes

THE beating of the swords of the great war into plowshares and the spears into pruninghooks is certainly going on apace. Thus, take the great engineering firm in France which has lately purchased from the British, French, and Belgian governments enormous quantities of ammunition ranging from bombs and other projectiles up to 16-inch shells. Why? In order to "convert" them. The steel will be sold as scrap. The cordite will be burned, but the ammonium nitrate will be used as fertilizer. Shrapnel bullets are to be melted down, and made into spoons and forks.

"THE picture is the thing," now that holiday time has come, and every embryo holiday-maker is taking to himself a camera. It seems that in England there are certain unwritten laws in respect to snapshots, but these laws, not proving adequate, are working up to something more legally satisfactory. A representative of the press, making inquiries as to the rights of a hypothetical Mr. and Mrs. X, who object to being "taken" while enjoying the pleasures of a swim in the open-air baths, was informed that the law cannot touch an amateur photographer who "snaps" them without permission. There seems to be no copyright about a man's face, but a squirrel, perched on a perambulator in the act of taking a nut from the fingers of a baby in Regent's Park, had the protection of a park official, who tapped the photographer on the shoulder and politely informed him he must not take photographs there. Kew Gardens has removed the ban, and the governors of the Zoo go so far as to provide a dark room for developing photographs. A polite request to be allowed to "snap" an inmate of the Zoo, tactfully made, fulfills all the requirements of etiquette.

THE WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION and kindred organizations are getting good results from the efforts they are making toward providing the means of acquiring knowledge, and, more than that, are educating public opinion in the matter of the "right to know" of the people, especially of those who are working for a money wage. It is interesting to hear that Mr. Will Thorne holds the record among the public men in Great Britain for the earliest age at which a man of his standing earned his living. At the age of six he began work as a lather-boy in a barber's shop, and it may be said his real education then began among the soap bubbles, which may have given him an insight which has stood him in good stead. His international knowledge has been gained by personal acquaintance with European conditions, he having toured the Continent in connection with the International Trade Union and Socialist movement. He has several times visited the United States and Canada, and he also visited Russia, at the request of the government, three years ago.

PEOPLE frequently look askance when they hear some one, bolder perhaps than the rest, forecast the general inauguration of aerial transportation lines. Still, when the first alley vehicle appeared, horse car patrons were heard to remark that successful employment of electrical power in such a connection was a doubtful proposition. They were no more certain that the automobile, in its turn, would attain any great degree of popularity. Now the electric car is fighting for its life, and the automobile for a place to move along the crowded highways. It would not be surprising if necessity should drive invention soon to find a way of silencing the doubters and solving the traffic problem.

WITH an energetic and resolute tax collector as an alarm clock, the taxpayers of Boston are awakening to their civic responsibility this year as never before, for already nearly \$100,000 in poll taxes has been paid in. Before the present collector came upon the scene, less than one-third of the money due the city from this source was ever paid, but now, instead of waiting until constables are sent after them, the delinquents are voluntarily crowding the city hall, ready to pay the bills sent out hardly a week ago. The success of the operation of this law ought to serve as an object lesson to those who have been shouting that it could not be enforced.

"PLAY straight, and see that every other man plays straight," the advice given by Thomas Mott Osborne to his former charges, the inmates of Sing Sing prison, in New York State, is a message valuable not merely for the days of their imprisonment, but is worth taking outside the walls. Mr. Osborne, or Tom Brown, as the men call him, the name which he adopted when serving his fortnight of voluntary imprisonment, urged the men to uphold the honor system and, instead of following some conventional talk about the offenses of others, to "soak" fellow prisoners who broke the rules.